The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Treasury Note Bill in the House.

The Legal Tender Clause Retained by a Large Majority.

Retrenchment Going on in the Senate.

SPEECH OF MR. SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

Late Intelligence from the Rebel Capital.

Expected Early Recognition of the Rebel Confederacy by England and France.

The Designs of Great Britain in the Sandwich Islands.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL PASSED.

The opponents of the treasury note legal tender met a Waterloo defeat to-day. The majority in favor of the legal tender clause astonishes even the friends of the measure. Before the hour of the meeting, the fate of the latter provision was deemed doubtful. As soon, however, as a canvass showed a certain majority of 15, the wavering all came in to its support as an administration measure. The measure was strengthened also by dispatches from the Cincinnati banks and Gov. SPRAGUE to the Ohio and Rhode Island delegations, urging the indispensability of the legal tender.

VALLANDIGHAM, MORRILL, PENDLETON, ROSCOE CONKLING and HORTON acted together constantly against the scheme.

The decided vote of the House, it is believed, insures the concurrence of the Senate.

THE TAX BILL.

The statement that a rough draft of a tax bill has gone to the printer is erroneous. It is not yet prepared. Mr. MORRILL has been too busy for a fortnight, fighting the Treasury note scheme; but now that it has passed, he will probably have time to mature the Tax bill, which the country awaits with natural impatience.

THE REBEL STATES EXPECT RECOGNITION IN THE SPRING.

An English gentleman who has just arrived here from the South, having left Richmond on Tuesday last, states that he saw and talked with several members of the rebel Cabinet, and they assured him they had positive intelligence that France and England would recognize the independence of the South by the 4th of March. He says that DAVIS will foreshadow it in his communication to the rebel Congress on the 22d of February, at which time he is to be inaugurated. This gentleman brought dispatches to several of the legations here.

GENS. LANE AND HUNTER.

It has been arranged that to-morrow Senator POMEROY, Messrs. CONWAY and COVODE, of the House of Representives, and Dr. WEED, of Kansas, shall have an interview with the President, for the purpose of harmonizing matters between Gens. LANE and HUNTER. If this is unsuccessful, it is understood that Gen LANE will resume his seat in the Senate, which he has not yet resigned. It now appears that the whole plan of the Lane Expedition was agreed upon and arranged by Gen. LANE and Secretary CAMERON without previous consultation with the President or Gen. McCLELLAN. After the matter was thus decided upon, the President was persuaded into a reluctant consent to it, but then only with the proviso that Gen. LANE should harmonize his plans with those of Gen. HUNTER, and do nothing contrary to the wishes of the latter Gen. McCLELLAN never even assented to the expedition, but disapproved of it entirely. It is said that the order recently issued by Gen. HUNTER originated at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters here, and was promulgated by his special command.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL INQUIRY PROBABLE.

The expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT is likely to prove only the beginning of the war against Senators suspected of disloyalty. Attention is already being directed toward Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky. It said that shortly a resolution will be introduced into the Senate directing the Superintendent of the Document Room to inform that body what public documents Mr. POWELL has ordered to be sent to members of the Southern Confederacy since the formation of the Provisional Government.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

It is said in intelligent circles that no answer has yet been given to the rebel flag of truce, and that the contents of the communication are not publicly known.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SPY.

A rebel spy was captured, yesterday, by a company from one of the New-York Regiments in Gen. McDOWELL'S Division, in the hollow of an old tree, where he had been secreted for several days. He was fully supplied with provisions. He refused to give his name, or what his business was. He was sent to headquarters, to be dealt with as the Military may think proper.

GEN. FREMONT.

Several of the Congressional friends of Gen. FREMONT, including prominent members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, are understood to have preferred an urgent request to the President to have the General assigned to a new command. Nothing has transpired as to the spirit in which the application is received.

It is claimed by friends of Gen. FREMONT that the plan of campaign in the West recently announced as Gen. SIGEL'S, is precisely that which FREMONT had marked out and was preparing to put into execution when he was relieved. The general features of the plan were, the assignment of 15,000 to 20,000 good troops to Missouri to protect the people there and beat back the rebel Generals, and with the remainder of the force press forward speedily to form a junction with BUELL in Kentucky, and thence push on into Tennessee to Nashville and Knoxville.

HON. FRANK BLAIR was before the Committee on the conduct of the war yesterday, and testified at length respecting the FREMONT *imbroglio* in Missouri.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The order of Secretary CHASE, directing the payment of the coupons of the 10th of August 7 30-100 bonds in New-York, will be so far modified as to make them payable also by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by the Assistant Treasurers at Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary desires to afford every facility to the holders of bonds compatible with the full security against fraud and counterfeiting. This security is thought to be as important to the holders as to the Government.

TO BE STRUCK FROM THE ROLLS.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause.

It is known that some persons in the West, after drawing their pensions, have openly joined the enemy, while others who have not taken this extreme step, have openly sympathized with the rebels, and drawn their pensions.

The law just passed affords a partial remedy against disloyal pensioners receiving money from the Government.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

There seems to be great danger that the Sandwich Islands will pass into the hands of Great Britain at no distant day, unless some measures are promptly adopted to prevent a result so fatal to our political and commercial interests in the Pacific. It appears, from an interesting official statement recently laid before Secretary SEWARD, that the Hawaiian Government, having become deeply involved in debt, has sent two Commissioners to England to negotiate a loan, for which the Islands are to be offered in pledge. The finances of Hawaii have been far from prosperous of late years, while their Administration was prodigal and wasteful in the extreme. Nor does there seem to be much prospect of sufficient improvement to obviate the certain foreclosure of the mortgage on the territory of the nation which is proposed to be given.

It is suspected that British influences within the Hawaiian Government have been actively engaged for some time past, in the scheme to place the islands within the power of England. Had the United States been represented at the Hawaiian Court by a gentleman of character and ordinary capacity, his efforts to counteract the machinations which now threaten to cut us off from the only spot in which it is possible to establish a coaling depôt on the route between California, China and the Indies, would probably have been successful. Unfortunately, we have failed to be so represented at that point. The Commissioner under the late Administration was quite incompetent, and the present United States Commissioner at Hawaii seems to have reached the last degree of social degradation.

The habitual intemperance of THOS. J. DRYER, the Commissioner, has been repeatedly announced to the Executive, but not in an official or authoritative manner, and, in the multiplicity of other business, his case has been overlooked. The facts, however, have now been laid before the Secretary of State in official form, and supported by a letter from the Hawaiian King's Counsel, expressing the hope that DRYER will be recalled, and that a gentleman will be appointed as his successor. It is distinctly charged that the Commissioner is habitually intoxicated, and spends much of his time in the lower class of sailor dram-shops. That he will be promptly recalled, there need be little doubt.

His benefactor was the late Col. BAKER, who procured his confirmation notwithstanding the then pending charges of intemperance. He has manifested his gratitude for this service by slandering his now deceased friend—stating that he had to pay him several hundred dollars for securing his appointment. It is not improbable that some of the California gang who, last Spring, sought to control appointments from the Pacific, victimized the Commissioner to Honolulu; but whatever the feelings of the late gallant and heroic Senator from Oregon, I don't believe his worst enemy would ever charge *him* with the sordid meanness and crime thus laid to his charge by the man who owes to him alone an appointment that is considered one of the most desirable in the President's gift.

Mr. LINCOLN is discovering, by degrees, that those who, last Spring, so boldly and openly exposed to him the character of certain disreputable applicants for office from the Pacific coast, spoke the exact truth and uttered warnings that were timely and valuable so far as heeded.

AN ENJOYABLE BALL.

The most enjoyable ball of the season thus far at the National capital was given on Tuesday evening by the ladies of the *National* Hotel. Some two hundred couples participated in the dance until toward daylight. Among the guests were the Vice-President, many Senators and Representatives, the Duc de Paris, many military officers of high rank, and an admirable collection of the crowd of pretty and well-dressed ladies now sojourning in the National metropolis. The supper table did no discredit to the reputation of the *National* as the best hotel in town.

SCARCITY OF SMALL COIN.

Small coin continues scarce for business transactions. In order to preclude the flood of small notes from a distance, many of which are counterfeited, a Bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, authorizing the Corporation of Washington to issue notes of less denomination than five dollars, to an amount not exceeding $100,000, redeemable in current bank-notes at par in Washington, or in United States Treasury notes.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Capt. WALTER JOHNSON, of the Union Coast Guards of New-York, who was tried by Court-martial some time since at Fortress Monroe on a series of charges, was found guilty, and, by order of the Court, ordered to be dismissed from the service. The finding of the Court was approved to-day.

THE DISLOYAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

It is said that several Government employes, named in the report of the Potter Committee, have challenged some of the witnesses against them.

TO TAKE COMMAND OF HIS REGIMENT.

Hon. P. B. FOUKE, of Illinois, will to-morrow vacate his seat in the House of Representatives temporarily to join his regiment. The President objects to his resigning.

THE NEW-YORK ALLOTMENTS.

Two of the New-York Allotment Commissioners will go to-morrow to Fortress Monroe, and the other to SICKLES' Brigade. The Commissioners are fast closing their work in the army of the Potomac.

SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

Private California letters and dispatches make probable the early election of the Republican Gov. STANFORD as LATHAM'S successor in the Senate.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page.*]

EXCHANGING.

Lieut. PARKS, who was lately released, writes from Baltimore, Jan. 28, to the Detroit *Free Press*, as follows:

"Capt. WITHINGTON, of the First, and Lieut. PRESTON, of the Fourth, are released and on the way home. They will be along in a few days. Col. WILCOX *will not* be released for Col. PEGRAM. I brought positive information on that point. You may not know that our Government made a proposition to the rebels to release SMITH for CORCORAN; it was *decidedly refused*. I saw the answer at Gen. HUGER'S office; also the one in reply to the communication to release Col. WILCOX. The rebels *will not negotiate* on that subject until the privateers are recognized as other prisoners and so treated."

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Impending Battle at Fort Henry.

Humphrey Marshall's Forces Entirely Disbanded.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

THE EXPEDITION TO FORT HENRY.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

A special to the *Journal*, dated Tennessee River, noon of yesterday says: "The First and Second Brigads of Gen. McCLERNAND'S Division, 8,000 strong, encamped yesterday evening four miles below Fort Henry. Three of our gunboats made a reconnoissance to the head of Panther Island. During a brisk fire between the gunboats and the fort, the enemy used five guns, only one of them, a rifled 24-pounder, reaching the boats. Gen. GRANT returned to Paducah last evening, to bring up Gen. SMITH'S Brigade of 7,000 men. Gen. McCLERNAND is left in command. The country in the vicinity of Fort Henry is being thoroughly reconnoitered to-day. Seven gunboats, under Commodore FOOTE, are in the stream, and ready.

It is reported that the rebels have been strongly reinforced, and rumor puts BEAUREGARD in the fort. Our troops are in the most confident spirits.

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 3.

The steamers *New Uncle Sam, Illinois, Aleck Scott, Chancellor, Fanny Bullett, Keystone, City of Memphis, Emerald, D. A. January, Iatan, Alps* and *W. H. Brown*—all in charge of Commander GRAHAM, Master of Transports—left here this morning at 10 o'clock, with 10,000 troops on board to join a larger force at another point, for a *bona fide* active movement against the enemy. Gen. GRANT and Staff left on the *W. H. Brown*, and Gen. McCLERNAND and Staff on the *Alps*.

The following is the new order for brigading troops

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—For temporary government, the forces in this Military District will be divided and commanded as follows, to wit:

The First Brigade will consist of the Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Regiments of Illinois Volunteers, SCHWARTZ'S and DRESSERS' Batteries, and STEWART'S, DOLLIS,' HARNETT'S and CARMICHAEL'S Cavalry, Col. R. J. OGLESBY, Senior Colonel of the Brigade, commanding. The Second Brigade will consist of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, TAYLOR'S and McALLISTER'S Artillery—the latter with four siege guns—Col. W. H. L. WALLACE commanding. The First and Second Brigades will constitute the First Division of the district of Cairo and will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND. The Third Brigade will consist of the Eighth Wisconsin, Forty-ninth Illinois, Twenty-fifth Indiana, four companies of Artillery, and such troops as are yet to arrive, Brig.-Gen. E. A. PAINE, commanding. The Fourth Brigade will be composed of the Tenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-second Illinois, and the Tenth Iowa Infantry, Hecontaling's battery of light artillery, four companies of the Seventh and two companies of the First Illinois Cavalry, Col. HICKSON commanding. Gen. E. A. PAINE is assigned to the command of Cairo and Mound City, and Col. MORGAN to the command of Bird's Point. By order of

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Com.
JOHN A. ROLLINS, A. A. General.

A subsequent order places Gen. E. A. PAINE in command of Cairo and those dependencies.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Col. GARFIELD is at Paintsville, with sufficient forces to preserve order.

The Virginia and South Carolina regiments, under HUMPHREY MARSHALL, have gone back to Virginia. MARSHALL and the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap, where he disbanded them.

The present whereabouts of HUMPHREY MARSHALL is not known.

A rumor prevails that a party of rebel cavalry, supposed to belong to MORGAN'S force, were surprised last night between Lebanon and Green River, and forty of them killed. No National loss.

Later rumors say that MORGAN has been captured.

MORE RUMORS OF THE FORWARD MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

After so many months of apparent inactivity, it is cheering at last to be able to perceive with the naked eye some indications that the long looked-for movement in this quarter is at last approaching a crisis. I think the country will not now have very long to wait before something is done; and when I say this, I do not intend to give it as my opinion that we are to move on Columbus to-morrow, or next week, or the week after, but simply this, that "the anaconda" is beginning to display some signs of life. Those who are more conversant with the reptile than I, can possibly predict when he will be in fighting trim. But, Allah be praised! the gunboats are not only done, but some of the mortars have actually arrived, and all are soon coming, and troops are beginning to arrive, and more of them, too, are coming. The mortars are of the largest sea-coast (13-inch) size, whose brazen throats look large enough to swallow a rebel company at frequent intervals, without much trouble. The shells and ammunition for these mortars are, too, soon to be here. Some enthusiastic individual ordered for them no less than 11,300 shells, which rather astonished even Commodore FOOTE, who has no diminutive ideas as to the amount of iron hail which he intends to throw into Columbus. He has countermanded the order, and will require not half of that number. I am informed that a mortar cannot withstand more than fifty consecutive shots, and treated as considerately as it may be, but about 250.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS AT BATH—A SUCCESSFUL RUSE, AND AN UNSUCCESSFUL AMBUSCADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANCOCK, Md., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The Third Brigade, Gen. BANKS' Division, Gen. WILLIAMS commanding, consisting of the Fifth Connecticut, Twenty eight New-York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Nineteenth New-York Regiments, is stationed here. The rebels are almost daily in the habit of showing themselves on the high bluff across the Potomac, which, at this place, is quite narrow. Sometimes they come in small parties, and at others a whole cavalry company will be seen, regarding us with considerable curiosity. It is supposed that there are about 3,000 of them encamped at Bath, which is five miles back from the Virginia side of the river, and among them is Col. ASHBY, with the "Black Horse Cavalry." Last week there was but two companies of infantry and one of cavalry there.

On Monday last Capt. GRAVES, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, crossed the river with a party of fifteen men for the purpose of opening a road, across which a breastwork had been thrown by our troops previous to the "shelling" of Hancock, to allow the passage of some Union families who were desirous of crossing to our side of the river. Capt. GRAVES, after setting his men at work, left them in charge of his sergeant, and, accompanied by his corporal, started through the woods, toward Bath, on a scouting expedition. He succeeded in approaching within a mile of the town, and, after learning all he could from observation, was on his return, and within a mile of where his men were stationed, resting himself near the edge of a cleared space, when he discovered two mounted rebels in pursuit. Capt. GRAVES and companion drew their revolvers and quietly waited for them to come up. They rode up to within 100 yards and then reined up their horses. At this moment nine or ten others appeared in sight; the two first then drew their carbines and the whole party, putting spurs to their horses, charged down upon the two Unionists. The Captain took to the woods, and gave the corporal orders, in a loud tone, to "deploy right and left, as skirmishers." The rebels, supposing him to have a large party in concealment, immediately wheeled their horses and fled. Capt. GRAVES and the corporal, laughing heartily at the success of their *ruse*, rapidly rejoined their party.

The Captain obtained permission to cross the next day, at 3 A. M., with a party of forty men, which were placed in ambush to cut off the party whom, it was supposed, would be taking an observation from the bluff, as usual. The day proved very unfavorable, the rain falling in torrents, and freezing as it fell. After remaining in concealment the whole day, he returned at 5 in the afternoon without seeing anything of the enemy.

IMPORTANT FOM MISSOURI.

Departure of the Divisions of Sigel and Asboth from Rolla—Delay from Bad Roads—Price Determined to Give Battle.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The following is correspondence of the Missouri *Republican*:

The remainder of Gen. SIGEL'S Division started West on Sunday morning, under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. COLER. Col. ASBOTH'S Division started several days since, and there are left at this place only the troops who are to remain for the protection of the post. The roads have somewhat improved, and army teams are progressing with less difficulty.

The Union refugees from southwest Missouri are taking up their line of march for their homes once more. Every day they may be seen on the road winding their way toward the southwest.

There is a rumor that Gen. RAINS has been captured by Gen. LANE'S forces, but it needs confirmation.

Advices from Lebanon justify the inference that it will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the army moves forward, and no movement of importance need be expected until all the troops to take part in the campaign shall have been concentrated at that point.

The latest news from Gen. PRICE, received by the public, is that he is eight miles this side of Springfield, and intends to show fight.

ROLLA, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The following is a special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat*:

A messenger from Lebanon, who left yesterday, at 11 A. M., reports that the enemy's pickets are within 30 miles of that place, and that the pickets of the Nationals were in hailing distance. Firing had taken place between them, but it was subsequently suspended, as if by mutual consent.

The report was current at Lebanon that General PRICE had made an ineffectual effort, by three different routes, to move off his baggage, but failed to accomplish his purposes. He finally assured his men that the only alternative left was to fight or surrender. Major WRIGHT'S batalion was twelve miles west in possession of a flouring mill.

The messenger passed Gen. SZOLL'S body-guard near the Gasconade, and also Gen. ASBOTH, who was crossing that river 13 miles this side of Lebanon.

A batch of prisoners had been captured, including a Capt. MANSFIELD. The troops from Sedalia had not arrived at Lebanon when the messenger departed.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Rapid Embarkation of Troops and Stores—The Division to Consist of Ten Thousand Men.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Great activity prevails in getting off the Butler Expedition. The vessels already loaded or loading, with troops and stores, consist of the ships *Midamitad, North American, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Wilder Farley*, and *Western Empire*; also some steamers.

The Maine Fourteenth Regiment, First Maine Battery, Second Vermont Battery, and Fourth Massachusetts Battery, of the New-England Division, are being embarked to-day. Probably all of the above vessels will sail the present week. Gen. BUTLER'S entire Division will consist of about ten thousand men.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the Constitution, with a Disabled Gunboat in Tow—Movements of French War Vessels, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 5,
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The United States transport *Constitution*, which sailed yesterday forenoon for Ship Island, spoke the gunboat *Miami* about forty miles north of Hatteras last night, in a sinking condition, and unable to make steam enough to take her into port. The *Constitution* arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon with her in tow.

The *Constitution* will take in a small quantity of coal, and probably sail again in the morning.

The French steamer *Catinet* sailed this forenoon for Havana.

The French flag-ship *Pomone* is still here.

It is probable that the French fleet in our waters will be represented here for some time, one or two vessels being always in port. Another French steamer is daily expected.

The rebel fleet in Elizabeth River has been moving about all day. During the forenoon, heavy firing was going on at Sewall's Point, and this afternoon a tug was seen steaming around, and at one time towing something supposed to be a floating battery.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE SOUTH—IMPROBABILITIES OF THEIR SUCCESS—SENDING CLOTHING TO THE PRISONERS.

FORT MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

The Honorable Commissioners to rebeldom, Bishop AMES and Gov. FISH, arrived here this morning, on their way to execute their mission. Capt. MILLWARD was dispatched with a flag of truce at once to communicate with the rebel authorities, and learn if the Commissioners are to be received, and when. If I were to express an opinion, I should say they would not be received; in any event, it cannot be without much delay, &c., and the amount of good to accrue is, to say the least, very meagre, unless they take the clothing with them, and see it put on the unfortunates.

Our Government has very commendably ordered combs, brushes, soap, &c., to be sent for the comfort of the prisoners, and these articles will no doubt prove very acceptable. Your remarks a few days since on the report by returned prisoners that they had not received any clothing, was a little hard on the rebels. Some time since they were requested to send in a list of all prisoners in their possession. They returned lists for New-Orleans, Columbia, Charleston, Raleigh and Tuscaloosa, and to these clothing has been sent, with money to pay the freight to its destination.

It was in contemplation some time since to remove all the prisoners from Richmond, but 870 white and 16 colored (where did these last come from?) still remain at the Confederate Capital. The rest have been so scattered over the South that it has been difficult to procure a full list, but this is promised at an early day.

None of the clothing sent by Government has yet gone forward to Richmond, but Adams' Express has continued to bring forward instalments to increase the stock in store here.

Hardly more than half the returned prisoners have availed themselves of the opportunity offered to reclothe themselves here. Perhaps economical considerations have had their influence, as the cost of the suit is, of course, deducted from the pay of each soldier who may take it.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

An Important Rumor from Mexico.

Defeat of the Spanish Army at the National Bridge Above Vera Cruz.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The bark *Australia* has arrived here, with dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 14th ult. The news is unimportant.

The steamer *Golden Age* has arrived from Panama. She brings $80,000 in treasure from Manzanilla, Mexico.

The steamer *St. Louis*, from San Francisco, arrived at Manzanilla, on the 28th of January. She has $1,400,000 in treasure, to go *via* Panama to New-York.

The steamer *Panama* arrived here yesterday from Mazatlan. She brought $75,000 in treasure.

A courier arrived at Acapulco previous to the 26th ult., with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.

Intelligence from Western Mexico represents that there is a general termination of internal dissension among the people, and a union of all parties to resist foreign invasion.

Sailed to-day, ship *Canton*, for Hong Kong.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

It is reported that the orders under which those companies of the Ninth Infantry (regulars) now in California had prepared to come East, and, indeed, were on their way to San Francisco, have been countermanded, and that the Ninth will remain where they are. Several non-commissioned officers belonging to the company which passed through here a short time ago, *en route* to Washington, will leave for California by the next steamer hence. They go to recruit for their company, which is understood to have been broken up, and the privates assigned to other regiments. If this is correct, it shows that the authorities do not think it advisable to withdraw all the regulars from the Golden State, as they intended to do.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the purchased steamer *Varuna* was put into commission by Capt. ALMY, by whom all the large vessels are commissioned. She will carry a guard of marines, a crew of about 150 men, and an armament of ten 32-pounders, and a rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle. The following is the official list of the officers:

Commander, CHARLES S. BOGGS; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. H. SWASEY; Acting Masters, David H. Hayden, E. Leonard, and J. D. Childs; Acting Paymaster, C. T. Fitch; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. G. Bruce; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Robert Henry; Acting Second Assistant, James Schultz; Third Assistants, C. C. Malloy, S. Robinson, and G. L. Harris; Acting Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Acting Master's Mates, Thomas H. Lawrence, Silas H. Bivins, and Henry D. Foster.

The barkentine *Horace Beals* and the schooner *Norfolk Packet*, both mortar vessels, have been put into commission.

The gunboat *Forbes* which hauled out of the dry-dock on Wednesday, is now alongside the long dock in the berth vacated by the sloop-of-war *John Adams*. The *Forbes* was found to leak very badly, and men had to be kept at the pumps for some time. She will probably have to go into the dry-dock again. The *John Adams* lies up the yard, in ordinary, at the place known as "Rotten Row."

The new gunboat *Octorara*, not the *Dacotah*, is in the dry-dock.

The new gunboat *Cayuga* has steam up testing her engines, and will keep it up for seventy-two hours, instead of going down the bay on a trial trip.

The chartered brig *Caroline* is at the yard taking in 11-inch columbiads for Panama, probably for some of the United States vessels at that station.

Forty-one marines left the Flushing-avenue barracks, on Tuesday evening, for the *San Jacinto*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard. The *San Jacinto* will carry a guard of forty-two men.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers have not left Governor's Island yet.

The amendment to Senator WILSON'S Army Bill, relative to the medical examination of volunteers, should have been in force months ago. It is notorious that men rejected by regular army surgeons have found ready admittance into volunteer regiments.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

The Text of the President's Respite—No Hope for a Pardon.

It appears from the text of the President's respite in the case of the condemned slaver GORDON, that there is no hope of pardon. Marshal MURRAY received the official documents yesterday morning, and about 9½ o'clock proceeded to the Tombs to read them to the unfortunate man. GORDON heard them read calmly. He said he felt more for his wife and children than for himself; and, indeed, since his conviction, his wife has seemed the greater sufferer of the two. Marshal MURRAY intimated, that in case of necessity, he could and would willingly procure a subscription to aid Mrs. GORDON and her family.

The condemned expressed a desire for a change in his diet, which Marshal MURRAY gratified out of his private purse.

The following are the official documents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1862.

Robert Murray, Esq., Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York:

SIR: I transmit herewith the President's warrant for the respite of sentence of death imposed upon NATHANIEL GORDON, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

Whereas, It appears that at a Term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held in the month of November, A. D. 1861, NATHANIEL GORDON was indicted and convicted for being engaged in the slave-trade, and was by the said Court sentenced to be put to death by hanging by the neck, on Friday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1862; and

Whereas, A large number of respectable citizens have earnestly besought me to commute the said sentence of the said NATHANIEL GORDON to a term of imprisonment for life, which applications I have felt it my duty to refuse; and

Whereas, It has seemed to me probable that the unsuccessful application made for the commutation of his sentence may have prevented the said NATHANIEL GORDON from making the necessary preparation for the awful change which awaits him:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have granted, and do hereby grant, unto him, the said NATHANIEL GORDON, a respite of the above recited sentence, until Friday, the 21st day February, A. D. 1862, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, when the said sentence shall be executed.

In granting this respite, it becomes my painful duty to admonish the prisoner that, relinquishing all expectation of pardon by human authority, he refer himself alone to the mercy of the common God and Father of all men.

In testimony whereof I have herewith signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of February, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nominations of the Governor: L. Q. C. ELMER, E. B. D. OGDEN, PETER VREDENBERG for Supreme Court Judges; CHARLES P. SMITH for Clerk of the Supreme Court; JOHN M. CORNELISON, GEORGE B. RAYMOND and THOMAS CRAIG for Commissioners of Postage. Trustees for the Normal School and Prosecutors for Essex, Cape May, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Somerset and Union Counties, were also confirmed.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Recognition of the South Resolved Upon.

BELLIGERENT TEMPER OF ENGLAND.

Letter from an American Abroad on the Stone Blockade.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

It is possible that you expected, when Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and their respective Secretaries were surrendered to the British Government, that the preparations for war with America would be at once suspended, and ships and regiments recalled. If so, you have reckoned without your host. John Bull has spent four millions of pounds—twenty millions of dollars—to rescue MASON and SLIDELL, and you may depend upon it with an absolute certainty, that he will, in some way, get the worth of his money.

The war preparations are in no degree relaxed, much less suspended. The steel-plated *Warrior* has gone to America, *viâ* Lisbon, and no Englishman doubts that she can steam straight up the Narrows past your seven forts, and through their concentrated fire, take her position in the North River, opposite Hoboken, and hold New-York at her mercy. The Government Arsenal at Woolwich is sending off one million of minié cartridges a day. Men and material are going forward to America, just as if the rebel Commissioners or "pretended Ambassadors," had not been surrendered, and just as if the Government had no doubt that the war would go on just as it would have done had Mr. LINCOLN hesitated to reverse the decisions of Northern jurists.

Do you wish to know the reason why? I have very honestly endeavored to enlighten you—that is, if you are in any darkness or any doubt about it. England—potential England—all of England that has any power to act in the matter, wants only a decent excuse to interfere, secure the independence of the South, open the blockade, and bring the war to a sudden termination. If the North submits to her interpretations of National law, that is all for the present; if the North resists, England goes for a ratification of boundaries, such as will give greater security to her North American provinces. She is not satisfied with the Northeastern boundary. She wants a good harbor on the Atlantic. Portland would suit very well. She is not satisfied with the proximity of Fort Montgomery at Rouse's Point to Montreal. She is sorry she ever gave up the Columbia River. She wants free trade. More than all, she wants Cotton.

Moreover, as I told you in my last, Mr. SEWARD'S International Law, which is presumed to be that of the President and Cabinet, will never be accepted. According to that, MASON and SLIDELL could be taken on the passage from Halifax to Southampton, and the packet which carries them sent to New-York and condemned as a prize. Depend upon it that not a man will be withdrawn from Canada, nor a ship-of-war from the American station, until such ideas are abandoned.

There is another point which it may be well to consider. Mr. SEWARD informed the European Powers a few months ago that an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy would be considered a cause of war by his Government. English statesmen have not forgotten this. If the United States Government does not subdue the Southern rebellion by the time it has itself fixed for its complete subjugation, France, England, and the other Powers will acknowledge it. They must then be prepared for the war with which they have been threatened in such an eventuality. And you are not to forget that this is the same Government that acknowledged the independence of Greece, and blew up the Turkish fleet at Navarino. Our own Government did not wait for the permission of Spain before she acknowledged the independence of Mexico, nor for that of Mexico before she gave a full recognition to Texas. "With what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again." We went to war with Mexico and conquered her, and a peace, because she attempted to subjugate a rebel or seceded State. England has not forgotten this, and means to hold us to our own precedents.

The stone blockade has done more to block up the sympathies of England from the North than to destroy the Southern harbors. There is much talk in the papers about India cotton, but the manufacturers themselves have no confidence in it. They cannot work it without altering their machinery at an immense expense, and they will not do this while the duration of the war, and the supply from India are alike uncertain. They prefer to work half-time and wait. They know that it will take years for India or any other country to so organize its labor as to furnish a full and constant supply. They expect, either that the rebellion will be put down, or that you will fail to do it and give it up, and in either case they will get plenty of cotton. Or, as is most probable, they have assurances of a speedy intervention and the opening of the blockade.

I will give you a little sample of English feeling about America. I spent the evening, a few nights ago, at the house of a wealthy clergyman of the Established Church, vicar of a rich and fashionable West-end parish. The first thing that saluted my astonished gaze when I entered his study was the Confederate flag flying from the arms of a statuette. On the walls were elegantly framed portraits of JEFF. DAVIS, Mr. SLIDELL, and other Confederate statesmen. On the library table lay the insulting caricatures of *Punch*. This was English neutrality. When the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* were spoken of, it was very plain to see that the latter was the favorite. My host was perfectly frank in his conversation. "We can't interfere, you know," said he, "without some pretext. But we are all glad, of course, to see the American Republic tumbling in pieces. For twenty years the English Republicans, and Chartists, and Reformers have been dinning us with the success of the American Government. Now they are answered. We did not like to see a great Power growing up alongside our North American possessions, and are glad to see it split up—the more pieces the better."

"But do you want war?" I asked.

"Certainly not. No Englishman wants war. War means taxes. I don't want an increase of the income tax. War goes straight to our pockets. War with an Englishman is either a question of pride or pelf. If it becomes necessary to open the blockade, we shall do it, but not from any philanthropic notions."

"And the Slavery question?"

"Whatever sympathy the English have ever had for the North has been on account of Slavery; but as the Government and Constitution are pledged to its maintenance where it exists, they do not see that the success of the North will promote abolition; so they care very little about it. As a moral and religious question, the abolition sympathy is with the Free States, but politically, Englishmen are more inclined to favor the South; conservatives, because they are glad to see the Democratic system discredited, and a dangerous Power broken up, and radicals, because they think the South has as good a right to choose its own Government now as the colonies had eighty years ago."

This was the substance of the conversation, and I believe this reverend gentleman spoke the sentiments of the majority of the English people.

mens of most of his moderately conservative countrymen. Even among the most zealous abolitionists I have met here, I do not find any great sympathy with Northern efforts to preserve the Union. They have heard that Union denounced for years, by their own, and by American Abolition orators, as a compact to uphold Slavery. They see no sense in fighting for a Constitution which they have always understood to be a "covenant with hell." If you will throw the Constitution overboard, with all its engagements and compromises in behalf of Slavery, and fight on the John Brown platform for the destruction of Slavery, pure and simple, there will be no lack of Abolition sympathy. But this will not help you with the Government or governing classes. The Abolition sentiment of England and France has never hindered the purchase of one pound of slave grown cotton, or rice, or sugar and tobacco. They may preach in a thousand pulpits, and publish through a hundred Presses, that Slavery is theft, but they have never applied to themselves the maxim that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." All the abolition sentiment in England will not guarantee one penny a pound preference to free cotton. It is therefore of no practical value, and not to be taken into account in the estimate of political probabilities.

But some things are to be taken very seriously into account. One hundred thousand Lyons manufacturers are on the verge of starvation. Five hundred thousand in England are either out of work, or working short time. The blockade and the Morrill tariff are the causes of these National calamities. If you cannot raise the blockade or repeal the tariff, might it not be well to offer some indemnity to the sufferers? There was a proposition before Congress to send aid to the suffering poor in the west of Ireland; why not extend it also to Lancashire and Lyons?

Send cotton to the mills of England and France; adopt free-trade or a low tariff on French and English goods; pay England twenty millions of dollars which she has expended in anticipation of a war in the matter of the *Trent*, and which might have been saved here had Mr. LINCOLN done in the first place what he was finally obliged to do, and all the time intended to do, and you may go on and demolish, conquer, subjugate and finally restore to the Union the whole South, without the least danger of intervention from any European Government.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

The most incredulous friends of peace at any price now believe in European intervention in the affairs of the United States, as well as those of Mexico. It is settled in respect to the latter Power. France and Spain will occupy the City of Mexico until there shall be found a stable Government, which shall give security for order in the future. Europe is about to do what America might have done when Gen. SCOTT entered the Halls of the Montezumas.

Yes, it is on the cards. In one month from this day, certainly in less than two months, the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by the Governments of France and England, and these Governments will but register the voice of the people, so far as that voice can be distinguished. The pressure is too strong to be resisted. Interest and policy alike compel this recognition, and it will be accompanied by the opening of the blockade of the Southern ports. If you intend to resist, you cannot be too speedy in your preparations. The fortifications of New-York Harbor must be mounted with the heaviest artillery, and the rafts recommended by the Mayor should be got in readiness. Mr. STEVENS' battery may not be seaworthy, but it can surely be anchored in the Narrows, and Col. COLT will undoubtedly be too happy to cover the whole bottom of the channel with submarine batteries.

Will you resist? In a word, will there be war? If not, the humiliation of our country will be complete. If you fight, it will be with tremendous odds and against appalling difficulties. There was a time when the State of New-York alone could have taken Canada, and when her disaffected people would have gladly raised the Stars and Stripes. That time, I believe, has passed. For ten years the Canadians have had no cause of complaint against their Government and institutions, and the British Empire has nowhere a more loyal people. Irishmen, in Canada as elsewhere, deplore the condition of their native land, and on this account they have no love for the British Government; but Irishmen everywhere have the instinct of loyalty. In the North, they fight for the Government at Washington; in the South, for the Governments of the States to which they belong, and the Confederacy. Constituting two-thirds of the rank and file of the British army, they fight bravely for a Government which for the last three centuries has oppressed and plundered their native land. They will do the same in Canada, where they have few causes for dissatisfaction, and enjoy rights they could not have in Ireland.

But how will it be in Ireland? There is no manner of doubt that the great mass of the Irish people are disloyal; but there is no way in which such disloyalty can find effective action. Gulliver bound was not more powerless. Ireland is bound, disarmed and paralyzed. America is too far off to give her any aid. Ten thousand men safely landed on her shores, with an hundred thousand stand of arms, might raise a formidable rebellion, but the end would be all the same. Suppose the country conquered, and held for three months, it would yet be surrounded and reduced. Ireland has nothing to hope from America—too distant, and with too small a naval force. And all this time, you observe, it is America must aid Ireland, for Ireland cannot help America. There is but one Power in the world that can give independence to Ireland, and that is France, and it is convenient for France, just now, to act with England.

No, America has no hope beyond herself. Even Russia, her most likely and reliable ally, deserts her in this juncture. The Czar advises her to make peace with the South, and peace means dismemberment of her great empire. So far as I can see, America must either retire from her present contest, defeated and humiliated, or she must enter upon one of the most terrible struggles which the history of mankind may ever record. I see no other way. No concessions, however humble, will be of any avail. Mr. SEWARD may abandon every point of international law asserted in the dispatch in which he surrendered the rebel Commissioners; Mr. WELLES may order the stone fleet to be taken out of the mouth of the Charleston harbor, and put a stop to all similar enterprises; the President may order an exchange of prisoners, and conduct military operations according to the rules of civilized warfare; you may do every possible thing to conciliate the Powers of Europe, but all will not avail. The Confederate Government will be acknowledged, if it be in existence three months longer, and the Southern ports will be opened by European navies, if you do not open them with your own.

By a strange fatality, or what must seem to you a strange perversity, whatever is done by the American Government, is made to tell against it. The solemn declarations of President LINCOLN that he would maintain the Constitution, with its recognition and protection of Slavery where it exists, have gone far to alienate Abolition sympathy. If there is a movement toward a forcible emancipation, it is held up as a barbarous and ferocious mode of prosecuting the war. England emancipated her slaves, but she paid their masters a fair valuation. Threaten to turn the slaves against their masters, and you are denounced as monsters.

Again, the most violent supporters of the administration and the war, are the very ones sure to be quoted as the text for the most violent attacks upon the North. Of course no one in New-York can doubt the sincerity of the somewhat sudden conversion of the *Herald* to the Northern cause. But we know that the zeal of new converts commonly exceeds their discretion. Your quaint writer has said—"as no roads are so rough as those which have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those who have just turned saints." The very energy and unscrupulousness with which the *Herald* supports the Northern cause—the cause of the Union—has largely tended to alienate the sympathies of European peoples.

I may also observe that the Northern correspondents of some of the London dailies are having a similar effect upon public opinion. The letters of "Manhattan," so violently Northern that they are published in the *Standard* with a standing protest against their partisan character, are taken as the texts of leading articles against our Government. Of course, such zealous patriotism is highly commendable; but I cannot help thinking that if "Manhattan" were to be silenced by a snug berth in the Custom-House, he would serve his country better than in his letters to the foreign newspapers.

The Commissioners have not arrived at this present writing. They went off from the American coast in a hurricane, and have not been heard of since. Their friends here are getting anxious. The Southerners in London, and Northerners who espouse the Southern cause, and who are not few, and who naturally have more influence than the Southerners themselves, have a wide access to London society. They accomplish more at the dinner-table, when John Bull's mouth and heart are open, than through the Press. But in the Press they are very busy. From the *Daily Times* and the Quarterly Reviews, to the *Morning Advertiser* and the penny weeklies, the whole Press, with two or three exceptions, is in the Southern interest. The *News* and the *Star* are the only dailies that advocate the cause of the Union, and the *News* does it in a hesitating and half-way fashion, as if afraid of hurting itself. The weeklies are almost without exception opposed to our Government, our institutions, and the war for their preservation.

I should be happy to write more cheering news, but I think you had rather have the truth, disagreeable as it may be, than the most agreeable falsehoods.

MONADNOCK.

INTERVENTION.—FRANCE DECLINES TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

I am informed that the French Government, following the example of England, has sent an energetic note to Washington protesting against the vindictive blocking up of Charleston harbor. The *Débats*, which continues to exhibit its predilection for the North, makes a remark on this subject which it must be admitted is not without weight: "How is it, if the harbor be blocked up, that the Southern man-of war *Ella Worley* contrived to run the blockade after the sinking of the 'stone fleet?'" As to the blockade itself, I hear on reliable authority that should it be broken by England, France will avail herself of the opening for the purposes of trade, *but that the Cabinet of the Tuileries is determined not to take the "initiative" of any such measure.*

TONE OF THE PARIS JOURNALS.

From the Presse.

The English Press continues to excite irritation against the United States. Some journals even declare openly for intervention. The tone of this discussion, the energetic terms employed by Lord RUSSELL in his response to the merchants of Liverpool, justify only too well the apprehensions of the Americans, and entirely authorize the opinion that England is determined at all risks, even at the cost of war, to procure the reopening of the Southern ports, and the free exportation of cotton.

Several foreign journals announce that France will support the reclamations addressed by Lord RUSSEL to the Cabinet of Washington in every form, even to an appeal to arms, if that be necessary. *We give no credit to any such idea.* The traditions of French policy are to trace questions of the kind to their principles, and not to lower them before material considerations. Facts are facts, and all the reasoning in the world cannot change them. The South is in open revolt; all intervention, every mark of sympathy given to its cause, can only serve to perpetuate a shameful institution, and to strengthen its odious pretensions. France will not lend itself to such a task; it will never add a feather's weight to the fetters of the negro by the pressure of its influence.

It is an urgent interest for all of us, and one of which we must not lose sight, to fix by new international conventions the rights of neutrals. France has availed itself of the *Trent* business to make known its sentiments upon this point; it must avail itself of it still to make these sentiments prevail. For lack of determined rules, there is no day when an accident may not happen that shall destroy the peace of the world.

From the Opinion Nationale.

It is worth while to say in reply to the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie*, who amuse themselves and their readers by representing Charleston as the greatest mart of the world, that that city never enjoys in a year the business done at New-York in a single week; and that its exports in 1860 were only 556,000 bales of cotton and 12,000,000 feet of ship timber.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

A LETTER FROM SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Among the American news is a statement extracted from "a letter from Baltimore, professing to give a correct account of the treatment of the prisoners," who were exchanged on the James River, on the 3d inst. The writer alleges that the prisoners at Richmond were treated with great brutality. He does not particularize the acts of which he complains, except in stating that, "from the 21st of July, the date of their capture, until the 15th of December, they were liable to be shot if seen at the windows." Now, as I visited Richmond for three weeks in the month of October last, I am in a position to testify that the foregoing allegation is untrue, as regards that period at least. While at Richmond I daily had occasion to pass the tobacco warehouses in which the Federalist prisoners were confined. There were invariably numbers of them sitting on the window-sills and looking into the streets. Neither the sentries posted beneath nor any one else ever seemed to interfere with their practice. The buildings in which they were confined were not unlike English military barracks in appearance. I did not visit the interior of any of them, having no business there, but I was told that there would be no objection to me having an order to do so. I was by many credible persons assured, moreover, *that the treatment of the prisoners was humane and gentle*, and I recollect when in America seeing, in a New-York paper, a letter from a Federalist officer, a prisoner at Richmond, in which he stated that such was the case. The writer of the letter in question says "it was related to him" that in one instance one of the prisoners, a young man, was shot dead at the window by a person in the street. It is impossible to refute a charge so vague, nor do I wish to set myself up as the advocate of the South, but as I can testify that what the writer alleges on his own knowledge is untrue, there need be little reliance placed on that which he states from report. I must say, however, that such an occurrence appears to me most unlikely, as I have never seen a town in America, or elsewhere, more orderly than was Richmond in October last, although considerable numbers of newly raised corps were cantoned in the neighborhood. For their prolonged detention these prisoners have to thank their own Government, who have till now refused to make exchanges. JAMES FERGUSSON.

THE ALLIES IN MEXICO.

FRANCE TO REINFORCE AND DIRECT THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

The most salient piece of news to-day relates to Mexico. In addition to the 6,000 men already sent, the French Government—acting, it is stated, with the sanction of our own—have determined to dispatch another force, about 8,000 strong, under a Major-General and his Staff, who is to take the command in chief. This step has been decided on in consequence of the pretensions of Spain, who refuses to act in concert with her allies, and seems inclined to carry on the war in her own way and for her own especial benefit. In addition to the above intelligence, which I am inclined to think correct, it is stated, but I do not vouch for it, that formal overtures have been made to Austria offering to bestow the throne of Mexico on Archduke MAX (the husband of Princess CHARLOTTE of Belgium.) It is added, as might have been expected, that the cession of Venetia is attached as a condition to this proposed elevation of the Austrian Archduke. I cannot say whether such overtures have been really made, but they are so talked about that as *il n'y a pas de fumée sans feu*, I presume there is something in it. If, however, the condition alluded to is a *sine qua non*, there can be no doubt that the negotiations will fail.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW EXPEDITION.

From the London Herald.

Orders have been sent by telegraph to Cherbourg to prepare with the utmost dispatch steam transports to convey to Mexico 6,400 men. Major-Gen. Count DE LORENCEY is appointed to the command of the force, which is to be supplied almost exclusively by regiments quartered at Algeria, and already inured to a climate which offers many points of resemblance with that of inter-tropical America. In addition to the ships preparing at Cherbourg, the line-of-battle screw steamer *Fontenay*, at Toulon, has been ordered to land her main-deck guns, and to proceed without delay to Oran, to take on board 1,100 Zouaves and a detachment of African cavalry.

ENGLAND ASSENTS TO THE SUPREMACY OF FRANCE.

From the London Times.

So far as the objects of Spain are just and beneficial to mankind; so far as she seeks to gain a reputation by putting a stop to the anarchy which prevails in her old colonies, and to convince them by her own example that peace and good government soon give a nation a respectable place among mankind, she will have the sympathy of every European State and of none more than England. Spain, however, is not to stand alone in this matter as an example of energy and promptitude. *The French Government is determined to act with vigor in spite of financial embarrassments, and of one or two other international questions which it has on hand.* It is announced by a semi-official organ that France will send to Mexico a body of troops equal to that which was dispatched some time since to Syria. In fact, a regular campaign is purposed, if that name can be given to an advance against troops who will, no doubt, fly at the first approach of the invaders, and content themselves with pillaging and murdering their own unhappy citizens. In the agreement between the Spanish Admiral and the French Captain of the *Foudre*, it was stipulated that "even after taking possession of Vera Cruz in the name of Her Catholic Majesty, the Admiral Commanding in Chief the French forces might, after his arrival, cause a number of his troops, equal to those placed there by the Spaniards, to enter the town and fortress." So that it is plain the French will not allow either England or Spain to take a more active part in these proceedings than themselves. Nay, it is quite certain that when operations have once fairly begun *France will take the lead, as she alone will send any large body of troops to the country.*

To all this we can have no objection. No more beneficial employment could be found for the French army than the restoration of good government in this distracted country. The City of Mexico itself will probably be occupied for some time, and if the result be as fortunate as in Syria, the world will have reason to be fully satisfied. At any rate, France may count upon our entire acquiescence in her efforts to restore tranquillity. We shall certainly feel no jealousy at any preponderance of the French forces. All that we require from Mexico is that justice shall be done to our injured fellow-countrymen, and that security should be given for the future. Until a strong Government be formed, it will probably be necessary that a military force shall occupy the Capital, and, even though the French were to extend their occupation for a year or two, there would be no disquiet on this side of the Channel. We were not the propounders of the Monroe doctrine, nor do we feel any desire to enforce its principles.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The Danger of Intervention or Interference Pointed Out by an American Abroad.

Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

I am called upon by my American friends in Paris to place before the British public, through the medium of the *Morning Post*, their views regarding what they call "the continued intention of the British Government to pick a quarrel with the North." I hope and believe that no such feeling or intention exists. Under any circumstances—as I really believe that American influence at Paris has been immensely useful in preventing war between England and the North, and may be yet employed in smoothing away further difficulties—I send you the following observations on passing events, which I know reflect the views of the Washington Cabinet on more than one question. I regret that I am not able to publish the name of the gentleman who thus favors me; but I may say that he is an official person of weight and influence in the North:

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 16.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I received your congratulations upon the peaceful termination of the *Trent* controversy with great pleasure, the greater because I know that in all you said you were sincere—that you really desire peace. If I have seemed tardy in acknowledging your favor, it was not because I did not enter with you into the joy which the prospect of a continuance of friendship between our two Governments should inspire, but because I did not see so distinctly as you seemed to, the bow of promise in the clouds. Subsequent events have confirmed my misgivings. From every quarter indications are reaching me which, whatever people on this side of the Atlantic may say, will be construed by my countrymen into a determination to fix a quarrel of just sufficient moment upon us to furnish a pretext for violating our blockade. I have reason to suspect that both your Government and this have remonstrated with the Government of the United States against the means we have employed to close the harbor of Charleston. It is also pretty certain that the Government of Her Majesty is lending a willing hand to Parliamentary combinations having in view the violation of our blockade, on the ground that by sinking ships at the mouth of Charleston harbor we have practically admitted the blockade to have been ineffective, and therefore not entitled to respect. My apprehension now is that your Government, leading or following that of France, may adopt such a policy. If so, then war is the prompt and inevitable consequence. Nothing that the friends of peace in either country could do would prevent it. Our people would see in such a proceeding a determination on the part of your Government, strengthened rather than weakened by our recent concessions in the interests of peace, to compel us to raise the blockade of the Confederate ports. No one could persuade my countrymen after that that anything we could do would secure your friendship unless coupled with the privilege of buying cotton in the Southern ports; and though we drink ever so far lower down the stream than you, that we will not be accused of dirtying the water, just so long as your need of cotton remains unsatisfied. The moment what is now a suspicion in America becomes a conviction, as it would in the contingency here suggested, I am sure that the United States will resist as one man, and with a desperation of which, as yet, you have seen no parallel on that continent.

Nor could I, in my conscience, advise them to do otherwise. It would present one of those occasions when a nation shows whether it is fit to be trusted with the ark of civilization, and if our people did not spontaneously "pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" in defence of their Constitution and Government in such a crisis, future historians would pronounce them unworthy of the place in history which their ancestors have made for them.

Those who find no provocation or wrong sufficient to justify war—and I know there are very conscientious people who make such pretensions—may logically enough regard the choking up of the harbor of Charleston as an act of barbarism, but for those who think it ever proper to resort to what Cardinal RICHELIEU called the *ultima ratio regum*, it is the most puerile sentimentalism in the world to pretend that there was any special rigor in that proceeding. Even had we contemplated the utter destruction of the harbor by sinking those ships, than which nothing was further from our thoughts, the history of European States would have furnished us with abundant precedents for the step. It was by precisely similar means that RICHELIEU, in 1628, put down the Rochellois rebellion, which, like ours, was stimulated, if not sustained, by Great Britain, and which, like this Pro-Slavery rebellion, was maintained with a fanaticism equally regardless of any proper adaptation of means to ends. RICHELIEU constructed a dyke of sunken ships across the harbor of Rochelle, over 4,000 feet long, and, with its aid, accomplished the reduction of a city which had withstood seven previous sieges. I am aware that the laws of war have somewhat changed since the days of LOUIS XIII., and, I trust, for the better, but this act of the great Cardinal RICHELIEU is not without competent defenders in our generation. M. QUATREFAGES, a name well known to the scientific world, and withal a devoted Protestant, in his *Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste*, published so recently as 1854, gives an account of this dyke, and says: "La Rochelle avait incontestablement pour elle le droit ancien: le Cardinal pouvait invoquer le droit nouveau, et peut-être est-il permit de dire que dans ce sanglant conflit l'attaque et la défense furent également legitimes." In the same sense is the remark with which HENRI MARTIN closes his picturesque recital of that memorable siege, and M. MARTIN will not be suspected of a disposition to apologize for arbitrary or despotic measures, whether of prelate or monarch. "RICHELIEU," says he, "avait resté treize mois sur ces plages, qui avaient dévoré, depuis la descente des Anglais en Ré, 40,000,000 et bien des milliers d'hommes, tout cela pour faire détruire par la France une des forces de France; fatale nécessité! lutte mortelle où l'on ne peut faire un crime au vainere de sa résistance, ni au vainqueur de sa victoire."

But this mode of warfare is not strange to more recent times, nor to your own annals. Russia did not hesitate to resort to this method of defending Sebastopol from the invasion of a British fleet during the Crimean war.

It is now known that orders were issued by the British Admiralty to shut up the fleet of NAPOLEON I. at Boulogne, in 1804, by sinking ships at its entrance, and that on the evacuation of Alexandria in 1807, your Admiral sank five vessels laden with stone where it was supposed they would prove an effectual and permanent obstacle to navigation. In Lord DUNDONALD'S *Autobiography of a Seaman*, I am told there is a letter addressed by that gallant nobleman in 1809 to Lord MULGRAVE, then First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he recommends a similar treatment for the anchorage of Aix.

But in what respect is it more barbarous to choke up a harbor than to destroy populous cities? The Allied army did what it could to destroy Sebastopol, and but for its capitulation the destruction would have been complete. More recently your army in India was invoked by the leading metropolitan Press in London, to raze the city of Delhi to the ground and "sow it with salt."

All sieges and all wars have been conducted in pretty much the same spirit towards cities or ports that have been found to occupy important strategic positions.

But is it not the superlative of nonsense to talk of the barbarism of closing up a port with stone when defending the sacrifice of whole hecatombs of human lives on the field of battle? Which would have been the greater enormity, supposing the motive to have been the same, totally to ruin the harbor of Sebastopol, or to take the thousands of lives sacrificed in its siege and defence? Do you answer that the shutting up of a harbor is a permanent loss to all the world? But were not the lives sacrificed in the Crimea or in India a much more permanent loss to the world, as well as to themselves and their kindred?

But it is a weak invention of the enemy to pretend that our Government has been destroying Charleston harbor. The channel to that city can be opened and put in a better condition than it ever was before, in three months, at less expense than was incurred in buying the ships, and loading and sinking them where they now lie. The Confederates, I know, cannot do it, and therein may be found a pregnant commentary upon the effects of Slavery in paralysing mechanical genius; but there is no large seaport in the North that cannot furnish the machinery requisite to clear the harbor of Charleston in 90 days at much less expense than would be incurred in keeping up the blockade with floating vessels.

The channel is very shallow, as every one knows; none of the sunken vessels are hulls under—in this respect differing widely from the dyke at Sebastopol, where the vessels were sunk in over seventy feet of water—and all the washing of sand that can take place cannot possibly render their removal in the least degree problematical whenever the City of Charleston becomes entitled to commercial intercourse again with the rest of the world.

Till then, if England would consult her own interests, or those of South Carolina, she will leave Charleston to the discipline of her rightful Government. At all events, she must look up some better evidence than this or any other that has yet been advanced to show that our blockade is not effective. The fact is—and I am sure what I say is susceptible of demonstration—

1. That there never was so extensive a blockade attempted before by any nation; and

2. That there never was a blockade embracing more than a single harbor more efficient.

Every port is faithfully watched by two or more vessels of war along a sea-coast of more than 1,500 miles, and the best evidence of their vigilance is the enormously high price at which all foreign commodities are ruling in the Southern markets. If there were not a dozen vessels occupied in the blockade of the whole Confederate coast, the Southern prices current would furnish conclusive evidence of its efficiency. Compare it with your blockade in the Baltic, or more recently in the Chinese seas—contrast the relative advance in prices of imported commodities in the two countries, and then you will comprehend the folly of impeaching it.

But why was not some of this solicitude about the efficiency of our blockade exhibited when Turkey declared a long line of her coast under blockade during the past year with only three steamers, and they more than half of the time unable to move for want of coal, which the Government had neither the money nor credit necessary to supply. No complaints of this blockade have been made, and England and France have both respected it faithfully. Be sure, my friend, the motive which may induce your Government to require so much more from America than from Turkey will not pass unchallenged; and, if you interfere with us on any such pretence, you will lose, as a nation, more moral power in the world than you can possibly gain of any other kind.

The fact is, if England breaks this blockade, or allows it to be broken, her naval supremacy is at an end forever. It is as effective as a blockade can be against vessels navigated by steam. If England is led into the snare that has been laid for her, and is betrayed into the declaration that our blockade is not effective, she need never hope to establish one hereafter that will be.

My friend, I have said that any interference with our right to keep the rebel ports of America closed to foreign commerce would be promptly and desperately resented, no matter from which or how many quarters that interference came. Such is my conviction. It does not become me to say what would be the probable result of a conflict with us on such an issue. It may even be that your Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent eloquent speech in Scotland, has underrated your powers of conquest. You undoubtedly would do us great damage; you might give a quasi-independence for a time to the Cotton States; you might even get possession of Portland, for which your political organs have not had the grace to conceal their covetousness; but with all our losses, yours would certainly be much greater. With all your experience of foreign wars, you know nothing of the costliness of a war with a nation separated like ours from you by 3,000 miles of ocean, with as many more miles of sea-coast, and occupying an area of territory much larger than all Europe, intersected in every direction by railroads, with an army of half a million of men under arms, a fleet of war-vessels not to be despised, and with capacities to multiply them at the rate of three, at least, to England's two. Such a war, I am sure, and such is the opinion of your highest commercial authorities, would bankrupt your Government in three months, and sink it, pending the war, if not for ever, by the force of circumstances, from a first to a second-class Power; for there is no nation, nor any two nations in Europe, strong enough to fight America, and retain a controlling position in Europe. Much as we should suffer in such a contest, it would be regarded by our people as the only alternative, and, like blind old Samson in the temple, we should leave the consequences to Providence and the Philistines.

I will bring this long, and I fear, tedious letter, to a close, by quoting a remark of the present ruler of France, in which, I think, the statesmen, the manufacturers and the taxpayers of England may all find a lesson for the times. He says, in his *Idées Napoleoniennes*: "The period of the Empire has been a war to the death between England and France. England triumphed; but, thanks to the creative genius of NAPOLEON, France, though vanquished, lost less materially than England. The finances of France are still the most prosperous in Europe. England bends under the weight of her debt. The impulse given to industry and commerce has not been arrested by our reverses. To-day the continent of Europe supplies itself with most of the products which were formerly furnished by England. Now, then, we ask, who are the great statesmen, those who have governed countries which have gained in spite of defeat, or those who have ruled countries which have lost in spite of victory?" Could England hope for a better result from a war with America? Yours, very sincerely, in peace and in war,

* * *

Additions to the Cunard Fleet.

From the London Star.

The new steamer *China* will arrive at Liverpool in a few days, from the Clyde, and will commence her first voyage across the Atlantic on the 15th of next month. The *China* will be the first screw steamer employed by the Cunard line in their passenger business. The new paddle steamer *Scotia*, which is larger than the *Persia*, and over 3,000 tons, built by Messrs. NAPIER, of Glasgow, will also start on her first Atlantic voyage next month.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Legislature—The National Tax—Business on Hand—No Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

The present session of the Utah Legislature comes to an end to-morrow. As is usual with Legislative bodies, the work went lightly at the commencement, but drags heavily at the close of the sittings. The laws of the Territory will doubtless shortly appear in a more accessible form than they have been wont, as the bill of last Winter for their revision, compilation and publication has been resurrected, passed both Houses, and perhaps by this time has been approved by our Acting Governor.

Another thing over which the assembled wisdom continues much exercised is the direct tax bill. Perhaps eventually the Legislature will assume the tax, but so far there appear to be some features of the bill which the members are at a loss to get at. The tax, they say, is laid on real estate and improvements thereon, and it is held that, the Government owning the land, the settlers have no real estate, and consequently no taxable property, and therefore cannot be taxed under the provisions of the existing law. Again, the bill provides that the assessor and collector shall be a freeholder, and a resident in the State or Territory where he officiates. Here is another horn of the dilemma. No freehold estate, consequently no freeholders, and therefore no legal assessor and collector. Time must show how these difficulties will be met in this peculiar territory.

The slicing off of Carson, on the west, necessitates a revision of the Judicial Districts, that all our three Judges may have their separate fields of labor, for though we have but two Judges here, and one of them has a desire to depart, yet three are on the books against us, and whether here or not, they must each have his district.

The recent influx of settlers on the extreme points of the Territory—Cache Valley in the North, and the Rio Virgin country in the South—also necessitates a new apportionment of the representation of the Territory.

A charter or two for new cities, the revision of the boundaries of counties, the creation of a new county, the usual appropriation bill, the inevitable petitions to Congress for a daily mail, a "Pacific Railroad," and donations of land to cities, towns and villages, for school purposes, with the election of Territorial officers, will show the bulk of legislative business.

We have now no Governor, *de facto*, here, and from the peculiar circumstances attending the exit of Gov. DAWSON, it is to be presumed that he has no idea of returning to this Territory. Secretary FRANK FULLER, our Governor *ex officio*, seems to have a better knack of getting along here than Mr. DAWSON had. Mr. FULLER apparently minds his own business, and has a way of "keeping himself to himself." He is evidently no favorite of the "hangers on," and maintains the dignity of his office better than some others have done. Ex-Superintendent MARTIN is now on his way to the East.

Toward Spring, when the sun begins to wax warmer, snow-slides are not uncommon in this mountain region. But we are not much accustomed to land-slides. However, one of these latter occurred in Echo Cañon several days ago, about twelve miles above the mouth. The narrow passage was completely blocked, obstructing the road, and hindering the mails until the road was again made practicable.

Some of the gentlemen who rejoice in a larger bump of acquisitiveness than of conscientiousness, a week ago, paid particular attention to an employe of the Mail Company, GILES MOTTIN, or rather to his chest, as the latter article is now missing, with all its contents, consisting of GILES' wardrobe, and also of his frugal savings for several years, amounting, it is said, to $800 in the precious metal. The chest disappeared from a room connected with TOWNSEND'S stables, where MOTTIN was employed. The thieves are incog. at present.

Five persons, most of them somewhat acquainted with the interior of the Penitentiary, by name, Isaac Neibur, Wood Reynolds, Jason, John M. and Wilford Luce, are in safe custody, as they are charged with assaulting and robbing Gov. DAWSON, about a dozen miles east of this place, when his Excellency was starting on his return to the States. The Probate Judge of this County is this day hearing what can be said *pro* and *con* regarding their conduct on the above occasion, and the prospect is that they will be taken care of by the Territory until the law can be fully applied to the case, when it is to be hoped they will receive their just deserts.

News has just arrived that LOT HUNTINGDON has been shot, refusing to be arrested, and that two others, SMITH and CLAWSON, have been arrested for horse robbery.

It is understood that the Federal troops in the Kanawha Valley have been provided with a large number of pack-mules, for the transportation of supplies in their movements in that quarter. Their recent movements toward Lewisburgh ended in a speedy retreat back toward their headquarters at the mouth of Gauley River.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Revelations in the Virginia State Convention.

What the Rebels Gained by the Desertion of Norfolk Navy-yard.

GOV. LETCHER ON EXTORTION.

General Pillow Withdraws his Resignation.

How the London Times' Insult to Mason and Slidell is Regarded.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has for some time past been publishing full reports of the proceedings of the State Convention which carried Virginia out of the Union. The proceedings of Dec. 2, which are given in the *Enquirer* of Feb. 4, contain documents of historical value.

WHAT VIRGINIA DID BY WAY OF PREPARATION.

Gov. LETCHER, in a message dated Nov. 16, says:

"On the 17th day of June last, I transmitted to you a communication, accompanied by sundry documents, intended to show what Virginia had done in the way of preparation, and also what she had done in aiding the successful prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged. In this supplement to that communication, I propose to continue the history and to bring down her action to the present time. This course is rendered necessary in consequence of the fact that evil-disposed persons in our midst, claiming to be Virginians by birth, have represented facts and distorted truth, with a view of injuring the public authorities in popular estimation, and disparaging the efforts made by the Commonwealth to advance the common cause. The authorities are content with a reference to the record, and by that they are willing to allow Virginia to be judged, and her claims to prompt, patriotic and efficient action to be decided.

The amount expended by the State for war purposes since the secession of Virginia, exceeds six millions of dollars. Every demand against her has been promptly considered and disposed of by the Auditing Board, and it is a sort of infinite satisfaction to me to know, that every demand has been paid on presentation at the Treasury."

The Governor proceeds to say that a number of officers accepted the invitation extended them to abandon the National service, and calls on the State to make good its pledge that they should not suffer pecuniarily. Then turning to the subject of extortion, he says:

"Unless something shall be done by you speedily to strangle this evil of extortion, a vast deal of suffering will be entailed upon the country. When the Legislature assembles much of the mischief will have been done, and hence my appeal to the Convention to interfere.

The volunteer who receives only $11 per month for his services, cannot afford to supply his family with salt at from $20 to $25 per sack, and shoes, clothing, &c., in like proportions. Men who are neither contributing physical nor pecuniary aid to the prosecution of the war, should not be allowed to reap exorbitant profits. I suggest, therefore, with great respect, that this subject should claim early consideration.

The terms of service of most of our volunteers will expire in the months of April, May and June next, and I call your attention to the fact, that some action on your part may be taken to supply their places. The war must be fought out, and to do so successfully, we must keep up our army and provide for its continuance in the field until our independence is fully recognized by our old associates under the Federal Government."

THE CAPTURE OF THE NAVY-YARD AT NORFOLK.

Another important document is the "Report of Wm. H. PETERS, Commissioner, appointed by the Governor to make an inventory of property taken from the United States Government at the Navy-yard, Gosport, and in and near Portsmouth, Va."

This paper speaks in detail of the completeness of the various buildings in and attached to the Yard. Alluding to the victualling house, he says:

"This structure was erected under contract, by private individuals, to whom there appears to be due, for materials and labor employed upon it, $15,170 29, for which they hold properly authenticated vouchers. Of this sum there is due to F. W. PANNETIER, of New-York, $1,585 33. *This, it is presumed, will be forfeited under the act of Congress.* The remaining claims, viz: one of $4,342 76, in favor of J. E. MCWILLIAMS, of Portsmouth, Va., and the other of $9,042 29, held by the Bank of Virginia at Portsmouth, will, it is supposed, be presented to the proper tribunal for adjudication."

The report proceeds

"It is difficult to estimate the value of property destroyed on the night of the 20th of April, 1861, when the Federal forces, having previously fired the Navy-yard, evacuated it. The extensive row of buildings on the north front of the yard, containing large quantities of manufactured articles and valuable material—such as pivot gun-carriages, several full suits of sails for frigates and sloops-of war, a very large number of hammocks and bags, and immense quantities of canvas, cordage, &c., &c., were, with their contents, entirely destroyed. Ship-houses A and B, which were very large wooden structures, the former containing the line-of-battle ship *New-York*, on the stocks, were also totally destroyed. So, also, were the buildings used as barracks; these latter, however, were of but little value.

The total destruction of every ship in ordinary at this station, except the frigate *United States*, was attempted and in part accomplished. The line-of-battle-ship *Pennsylvania*, the frigate *Columbia* and the brig *Dolphin* were burned to their floor heads. The lower bottom timbers and keels only remain, and are visible at low water. The frigate *Raritan* has disappeared altogether. Whatever is left to her is out of sight in the deep water channel way. The steam frigate *Merrimac* was sunk and burned to her copper line, and down through to her berth deck, which, with her spar and gun decks, were also burned. The sloop-of-war *Germantown* was sunk and burned to her bulwarks on the port side. The sloop-of-war *Plymouth* was scuttled and sunk. No other damage was done her.

The old line-of-battle-ships *Delaware* and *Columbus* were scuttled and sunk at their moorings. The powder-boat was also scuttled and sunk. The frigate *United States*, a very old ship, and unfit for repairs, received no damage at the hands of the enemy. She was in no way molested.

Many heavy cannon were spiked, and for the time rendered useless; but they have since been restored. Some had their trunnions broken off. The small arms (of which there were in the yard 1,329 carbines, 274 rifled muskets, 950 naval pistols, and 337 Colt's revolvers, were in part carried off in the frigate *Cumberland*, and the remainder broken and thrown overboard.

The dry dock did not escape attention. Twenty-six barrels of powder (a quantity sufficient to have destroyed the dock and every building at the south end of the yard) were found distributed in the culvert on its north side, and across the head of the dock. These barrels were connected by a train, continuing on to the inner steps at the bottom of the dock, where it is supposed slow matches were placed for ignition at a prearranged moment. The plan, however, was happily discovered in time to frustrate it. Lieut. C. F. M. SPOTSWOOD, of the navy, to whom the discovery was reported early on the morning of the 21st, promptly directed the opening of the gates, when the dock was flooded, and thus saved from destruction.

It will be remembered that I entered upon my duties on the 26th of August ultimo, and that my instructions limit me to reports of operations commencing on the 21st of April, continuing on and ending the 30th of June. Large expenditures have been made since the period at which my reports conclude. The difficulty, therefore, if not impossibility, of enumerating every article expended from the 21st of April to the 30th of June, and on hand the 30th of June, (a period of nearly two months anterior to the date of my entrance on duty,) will be readily perceived. Besides, the intense excitement pervading this entire community, as well within as without the Navy-yard, at the time of its attempted destruction, and for many days thereafter; the momentary calls on this repository for every available means of defence against an apprehended attack from the enemy at this and other points, and the urgent necessity of a prompt compliance with these calls, was well calculated to, and did prevent the observance of any regular system of registry. I have spared no effort, however, in arriving at as correct results as are practicable under the circumstances, and although the information embraced in the items now under consideration may not be as full and in such detail as the department could wish, the total amounts therein reported may be relied on as nearly if not quite correct.

I had purposed offering some remarks upon the vast importance to Virginia, and to the entire South, of the timely acquisition of this extensive naval depot, with its immense supplies of munitions of war, and to notice briefly the damaging effects of its loss to the Government at Washington; but I deem it unnecessary, since the presence at almost every ex

at Hatteras were overflowed, and the works abandoned.

Gen. BURNSIDE gives a poor account of the "Unionists" whom Gen. BUTLER told him he would find in North Carolina. He says he has to pay gold for all the information he gets, and is liable to be cheated even then. The pilots could not be bribed to bring his ships in, pretending that they were afraid the "Seceshers" would make them smart for it if they did. And so they would!

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

A correspondent of the *Enquirer* suggests the following plan for exemptors:

"All male citizens over eighteen and under forty-five being enrolled, when a draft is made let all the justices of the peace in the county be summoned to meet at the Court-house, or, if thought better, summon the justices in each magisterial district to meet at some central public place to hear and consider applications for exemption. Then let the applicants, supported by the communities needing their labor and services, appear before the justices (two or three of whom might form a court for the purpose) and lay before them the necessities of their situation; and let it be made lawful for the justices to exempt all blacksmiths, plowmakers, wheelwrights, tanners, harness and shoemakers, millers and doctors, whose services shall be absolutely necesary for the well-being and prosperity of said community. Should an objector call this favoritism, as some may do, I think the following plan will set the objection aside: Let the condition on which the exemption is made, be that the exempted person be required to pay monthly into the hands of a commissioner selected for the purpose a sum equal to the monthly pay of a soldier, or such sum more or less as may be determined on by the wisdom of the Legislature. The money so raised to be applied by said Commissioner in aid of indigent families whose male members are in the army, and if no such cases exist, then let it be paid into the State Treasury.

It seems to me that this plan is *eminently called for*, and that it meets the necessities of the case fully, and like laws of the Medes and Persians, might remain on our statute books not to be altered."

Another correspondent writes:

"Among the many plans which have been suggested through your columns for the reorganization of the army, I think none has pleased the volunteers more than the one which, it is said, has been adopted by Congress, and which grants to the soldiers furloughs (the maximum being sixty days) and fifty dollars bounty, with the privilege, also, of electing their field officers, and after that election vacancies filled by promotion. Now, we do not understand why this rule will not apply to raising Virginia's quota without any action of the Legislature; but, if some action is required, why does not the Legislature pass the same bill without any alteration?

I think some have mistaken the object, or at least the end of the proffered bounty. It is not intended to induce men to become patriots, to fight for their homes, and rights, and liberty; Southerners need no such inducements—but there are many men in our ranks, who, before the war, comfortably supported a wife and family, and now barely keep them alive with their soldier's pay. In such cases, what a help this bounty would be! The patriot soldier who left home and family and all for his country, trusting that his country would not forget his little ones at home, can reshoulder his musket with a lighter heart, and go forth to battle, never startled in his dreams by the wailings of starving children, and more firmly resolved to conquer or to die. Furloughs can be and should be granted now, during the Winter season, when the enemy cannot move, and in the Spring, when the rush of the conflict comes, the veterans will again be in their places, refreshed, enlivened and embodened by a sojourn with the loved ones at home. As to the officers—there are many regiments which would immediately reenlist, but for the fear that they will have to serve under their present officers. Let them, then, elect their officers, both company and field, to take position when the present terms of enlistment of the regiments expire, and assure them that, immediately upon their reenlistment, they shall have furloughs, in rotation, if you choose, and shall carry $50 with them home to their families, and you will see them rise up in one body and ask to be mustered in. When this expedient has been tried and has failed, then it will be time to try the militia system. But, for Heaven's sake, save us as long as possible from the disgrace, dishonor, and insult of a draft."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Virginia State Senate was informed, on Feb. 1, by a communication from the House, that that body had agreed to a joint resolution in relation to the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, to wit: that the Senate's from Virginia in the Congress of the Confederate States be instructed, and the members of the House of Representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate army $4 per month during the existing war.

The resolution was concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. NASH, from a Special Committee on that subject, made a report on the condition of the First Auditor's Office.

To show the increase of business in the office, and its present amount, the Committee state that the number of warrants issued by the Auditor on the Treasury for the fiscal years ending the 30th of September, 1855, 1856 and 1857, was respectively 4,564, 5,351 and 5,360; while for the fiscal years 1860 and 1861 it was respectively 10,039 and 11,479.

On motion of Mr. COGHILL, the Senate took up the bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and connection between the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad and the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad.

Mr. COGHILL desired to make the bill the order of the day for some future day, when it might be fully and fairly discussed.

Mr. QUESENBURY opposed making it the order of the day for any specified date. He was an advocate of the bill, and desired to call it up when there was a full Senate, so that it might have a fair chance of passage.

After some further debate, the bill was laid upon the table, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

On motion of Mr. NEWMAN, the bill authorizing the Governor to raise a force for the defence of Western Virginia, was taken up, and made the order of the day for 12½ o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

In the House of Delegates on Feb. 3, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, the bill to provide for the construction of a railroad for military purposes from the Manassas Gap Railroad at the town of Strasburgh in the county of Shenandoah, to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad at Winchester, in the county of Frederick, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER explained that there were several provisions in the bill of which he did not approve, and he offered a *substitute* which was read by the clerk.

On motion of Mr. STEGER, the substitute was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolutions of inquiry into expediency were referred to the appropriate Committees.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—Of building a military road from Warm Springs, in Bath County, to Greenbrier Bridge, in Pocahontas County.

By Mr. BUFORD—Of changing the names of Scott and Buchanan Counties.

By Mr. WRIGHT—Of incorporating the York River Transportation Company.

A bill to incorporate the Petersburgh Iron Works was reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, and was read a first and second time.

The bill to authorize the organization of ten companies of Rangers for frontier service, was taken up, but after a brief discussion was, on motion of Mr. COLEMAN, of Fayette, laid on the table.

GEN. PILLOW AGAIN IN SERVICE.

Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW has withdrawn his resignation, as appears by the following:

Messrs. Editors Nashville Union and American:

Brig. Gen. G. J. PILLOW being advised of a change of circumstances at Columbus, Ky., has withdrawn his resignation. He has been very ill for some days past, and is very much reduced, but will as soon as his health will admit, return to his post or report to Gen. JOHNSTON for duty.

GUS. A. HENRY, A. A. General.

THE METHODISTS.

The official members of the Baltimore Conference Methodists, of Fredericksburg, Va., have adopted resolutions in favor of uniting, *as a Conference*, with the Southern Methodist Church. Their proceedings conclude with the following resolutions:

1. That in our opinion it is expedient for all the Preachers of the Baltimore Conference (who can do so) to meet at some place to be agreed upon early in the month of March next, and consider the condition of the Church and the views presented above.

2. That in our opinion three or more Commissioners to the General Conference of the M. E. C. South, ought to be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the object aforesaid.

C. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The following business was transacted before this tribunal on Feb. 3, Hon. J. D. HALYBURTON, Presiding Judge, and H. P. AYLETT acting as District-Attorney:

Confederate States of America *vs.* LOUISIANA REDD, garnishee of WILLIAM J. HOLLIDAY and wife, alien enemies. Decree issued to sequester the sum of $364, with interest from Dec. 1, 1860.

Commodore HOLLINS *et al. vs.* the steamer *St. Nicholas*, (in admiralty.) Accounts referred to WM. F. WATSON, Esq., Confederate States Commissioner, and the sum of $18,924 73 arising from the sale of steamer and cargo, paid into Court by the C. S. Marshal.

AN OLD BORDER RUFFIAN.

The *Enquirer* also has the following paragraphs:

"Among those who have recently escaped the yoke of ABRAHAM, and reached our city, is Mr. P. T. COLBY, of Kansas. As Marshal of Kansas, he rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Free State Party by his sturdy opposition to their policy, at a time when compliance would have greatly promoted his fortunes. He has now abandoned all his interests there, and has come with his family to share the fortunes of the Confederacy. For all such we bespeak a hospitable welcome and a helping hand."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Enquirer* notices the death of EDWARD A. PALMER, Esq., of Texas, a native of Appomattox County, Va., a son of the late Dr. REUBEN B. PALMER, of that County. Mr. PALMER was once a candidate for the United States Senate from Texas.

Revs. W. G. EGGLESTON and J. S. GARDNER, and several other Presiding Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, give notice that the condition of the country rendering a regular session of the Baltimore Conference impracticable, the preachers connected with said Conference will meet in Harrisburgh, Va., on the second Thursday in March next, to transact such business as may be proper.

"We have intelligence," says the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 4th, "of an important resignation in the army; but as it is not likely that it will be accepted, and as it is understood that it was sent in for personal reasons that may be accommodated, and above all, as we do not think it prudent to refer to any important changes in our military commands, we decline to publish the statement of facts which have come in our possession."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th, says of Gen. BEAUREGARD: "Much having been said recently in the newspapers about the movements of this officer, it is proper that the public should be made aware of the fact, that he left Manassas on Friday last, at midnight, by a special train for Lynchburgh, on his way to the new post of duty to which he has been assigned. Whether that be Kentucky, New-Orleans, or elsewhere, he will doubtless be heard from in due time."

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

THE CAPTURE OF BILOXI, ETC.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SHIP ISLAND, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

The expedition to Biloxi, to which I briefly referred at the close of my letter of the 31st, was eminently successful, resulting in the surrender of the place to the Federal forces, the reduction of the fortification, which I have before described, and the capture of a schooner laden with lumber, and all without firing a gun.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

The expedition consisted of the United States gunboats *Water Witch*, Lieut. AARON K. HUGHES, commanding; *New-London*, Lieut. ABNER REED, commanding, and the *Lewis*, Lieut. THOS. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, commanding. In addition to the regular officers and crews of the several steamers, detachments of forty-five marines from the guards of the flag-ship *Niagara* and the steamer *Massachusetts*, and commanded by Lieut. GEORGE BUTLER of the *Niagara*, and two boats' crews from the *Massachusetts*, accompanied the expedition, which was a purely naval enterprise, the whole being under command of Commander MCLANETHON SMITH, of the *Massachusetts*.

The *Lewis* was formerly employed as a freight and passenger boat between New-Orleans and Mobile, and since her capture by the *New-London* has been fitted up as a gunboat; she carries a crew of one hundred men, and her armament consists of one 20-pound Parrot gun, rifled, two 12-pound rifled guns for JAMES' projectiles, one 24-pound Dahlgren howitzer, and two 12-pound howitzers. She is a lofty steamer, and offers altogether too prominent a mark for the enemy. Being of light draught, however, she can approach nearer the track usually taken by the gunboats and steamers of the enemy.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition got under way at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., and steamed across the Mississippi Sound toward Biloxi. The weather was fine, and everything bid fair for a brush with the enemy, inasmuch as previous reconnoissances had discovered a battery of apparent strength near the lighthouse, and a few weeks previous, armed men had been seen there.

As the steamer approached the place, which, like all the towns of any note along the Gulf coast, is incorporated, the inhabitants were seen hurrying to and fro in evident alarm at the demonstration.

The *Lewis* steamed up to within about a mile of the "city," while the *New-London* and *Water Witch*, owing to their heavy draft, were compelled to anchor outside, but within range, to cover the movements of the advance force. Not succeeding in drawing the fire of the battery, Commander SMITH decided to anchor the fleet, and proceeded with a flag of truce to the shore.

A PEACEFUL LANDING.

Commander SMITH, accompanied by Acting-Master RYDER, of the *Massachusetts*, landed at the wharf, near the light, and were met by two or three men, of whom they requested to see the Mayor of the City. A crowd soon collected, one of whom was armed with a double-barreled gun, an old cavalry sword, and a silver-mounted COLT'S revolver, both of which he persisted in wearing on the same side of his belt, and appeared to be the commander of the battery. While some of the citizens went off in quest of the Chief Magistrate, some twenty-five or thirty men, armed with shot-guns, were seen lurking around the battery and parade-ground in the rear. The sailors entered into conversation with the citizens, some of whom pretended to be loyal, and said they were afraid to express their Union sentiments for fear of being lynched. While the husbands and children were on the wharf, awaiting the result of the demonstration, a few frightened wives and mothers were seen peering from behind buildings, out of windows, and from the cover of the shrubbery, with their hoods drawn over their faces, looking with intense anxiety upon the group at the pier. The citizens, male and female, gathered in knots on the principal street, and discussed the subject of the invasion.

They were shy at first and kept aloof from the Federal officers, but seeing no harm offered them, they gradually became communicative, and when asked the news, said that telegraphic messages had been received announcing that England had declared war against the United States. Finding this intelligence did not surprise the officers, they acknowledged that the reports which they received were very contradictory, and in evidence, said they had heard that there were 6,000 troops on Ship Island, and again that there were 40,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAYOR.

After a short time the Mayor, an old man about 60, made his appearance armed with a shot-gun, which he left at the head of the pier, seeing that his visitors wore only their side-arms. He inquired the object of the visit, to which Commander SMITH replied, "I have come to demand the surrender of the town with all the fortifications, battery and vessels in the waters, and all military and warlike stores." His Honor inquired what length of time would be allowed them to remove the women and children. Capt. SMITH replied that there was no necessity for the women and children retiring, unless they intended to offer resistance, and he would give him one hour in which to consult the citizens on the subject. The Mayor wanted an armistice of twenty-four hours, but finding Capt. SMITH inflexible, he went off to confer with his constituents, returning at the expiration of the hour.

THE TOWN SURRENDERED.

The Mayor, on his return, was accompanied by Judge HOLLEY, Dr. FRAZER, a French physician, and several citizens. The Mayor, addressing Commander SMITH, said: "Sir, I surrender you the town of Biloxi and the battery, owing to the utter impossibility of defending it; but I cannot guarantee you any safety outside the limits of the town." Commander SMITH assured the Mayor and the citizens that we came for the purpose of removing the guns from the battery, and at the same time to protect them in their lawful occupation. He had no desire or orders to interfere with their institutions or to land troops. He told them that he intended to make good Union men of their citizens in spite of themselves, but the Mayor replied: "Don't flatter yourself," and a rabid Secessionist—the cavalry officer—added: "Old ABE LINCOLN will never make a Union man of me; I'll pack myself and wife in a buggy and be off for New-Orleans." Some of the other citizens manifested a similar spirit, but, on being shown the folly of their course, concluded to remain.

REBEL BATTERY REDUCED.

After examining the battery, Commander SMITH returned to the *Lewis* and ordered away two large boats, the same which were brought out on the *Constitution*, and they proceeded, under command of Acting Master RYDER, accompanied by Acting Master MERRIAM and Midshipman WOODWARD, of the *Lewis*, to the wharf, for the purpose of bringing off the guns. The crews dismounted two guns—one light and one heavy six-pounder—and carried them to the boats, and returning took off the carriages—both pivots of "home manufacture"—and platforms. While thus engaged the Union sailors were watching a crowd of about twenty boys and men, mostly foreigners, who sat around, and as the guns were being removed inquired sarcastically: "We expect a thousand men here; will you come and take 'um then as easy? Do you think you can take the guns at New-Orleans as easy?" As the work of dismantling the fort progressed, the rebels grew generous and exclaimed, seeing the carriages and platforms going, "You'd better take these planks and the coffee bags, we've got a plenty of them."

The battery was constructed of bricks, flanked and faced with sand bags. It was capable of mounting six or eight heavy guns, but unless more skill is displayed in mounting the batteries in other places than was evinced here, they will not prove very effective in a cross fire. The guns in this battery were placed upon stationary beds, which received the recoil only in a direct line of fire, any deviation from which would dismount the piece.

ALARM AND ANXIETY AND SUFFERING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

That the fears of the people of the South have been worked upon by the rebel leaders is evident from the intense alarm occasioned by the landing of the Federal force at Biloxi. The deepest anxiety was depicted on every countenance, and the people betrayed by their looks and conversation their fears that all the horrors of a sacked and pillaged town awaited them. The women especially were in the highest state of frenzy, and clung to the skirts of the Mayor for protection and advice as he was going to consult the citizens. They had been told that the Northern soldiers were a set of barbarians, and given to pillage and rapine. But not even a pin's value was taken by the sailors from any private dwelling, not an indecent word spoken, and no intrusion or insult offered to any of the citizens, whose astonishment at the behavior of our men was only equaled by their previous fright.

The people appeared to be in a very destitute condition, some wanting shoes, some clothing, and others bread. One smart-looking lad said to his mother, in the hearing of the officers, "I don't care if I do get taken prisoner," to which the other replied, "Nor I either, for then I shall be sure to get enough to eat." Another chap of rebellious tendencies said: "I've heard some talk of starving us into submission, but they'll have to put a blockade on the mullett (a kind of fish) before they can do this." A little boy approached MID. WOODWARD, and with a wishful air and beseeching tone said: "Oh, Mister, if you'll only bring me one handful of coffee I'll give you anything—'lasses, sugar, or anything!" An old man made a similar proposal to Mr. FREEMAN, who asked him if they were short of anything, to which he made answer: "My God, we are short of everything. I haven't tasted coffee or tea these four months." He added: "If you like I'll show you some of the stuff we use for tea," and going off soon returned with a bunch of dry herbage—large leaves on the stalk, which grows near the ground and resembles oak leaves.

Though the town possessed many natural beauties of redeeming qualities, still everything bore a neglected appearance. The place seemed deserted, and no signs of thrift or business were observed. The male population, capable of bearing arms, had gone to the war, while old men and boys were enrolled as Home Guard. There were not more than fifty men in the place, and about five hundred women and children. If the town and hamlets in the North were to make this sacrifice, how long would the rebels defy the power of the Federal Government?

CAPTURE OF A LUMBER SCHOONER.

While all this was transpiring on shore, a schooner was discovered working her way back of Deer Island into Biloxi Bay. Acting-Master FREEMAN, executive officer of the *Lewis*, manned a boat and went in pursuit. After rowing about nine miles, he succeeded in overhauling the vessel, which proved to be the schooner *Capt. Speeden*, Capt. FRANCISCO MARTENIZ, who was the sole owner. She was loaded with 30,000 feet of hard pine flooring boards (right handy for the tent floors,) and was on her way to New-Orleans from Honsboro', where there are several saw-mills employing a large number of negroes in sawing lumber. The cargo belonged to a Secessionist in Biloxi, and was therefore a lawful prize. The Spanish Captain and two Creoles surrendered without resistance. The Captain has a wife and child in New-Orleans, from which place he has kept aloof through fear of being impressed into the rebel army. He is a strong Union man, and refuses to fight against the "Stars and Stripes," although sailing under a Confederate States register to support his family. He plead hard to have his vessel given up to him, as it was all he had in the world, and offered, if released to return with a cargo of sweet potatoes. All feel that the latter would go far to relieve the severity of camp regimen, but the usages of war rather interfere with the gratification of the appetite, and Signor PCapitano, his mate and cook, will be retained here for the present.

FLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.

While in pursuit of the schooner, Mr. FREEMAN discovered seven boats filled with men, women and children, who were making their escape from Biloxi to Ocean Springs and Pascagoula. It not being the design of Commander SMITH to hold Biloxi, the expedition returned to Ship Island the same evening, and at the earliest convenience further demonstrations will be made against such moveable property of the rebels as is required at this point.

The *Water Witch* and *New-London* did not participate in the affair, the credit of which belongs to the *Lewis*. It being the first exploit of the steamer since her conversion to the Union cause, her officers are receiving congratulations on all sides.

ARRIVAL OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The ships *Bullion* and *George Green*, from Boston, with horses and supplies for Gen. BUTLER'S Expedition, arrived here on the evening of the 31st ult. Both vessels were favored with pleasant weather. The *George Green* lost only 11 horses on the passage, and those died from exhaustion, not having been provided with slings to relieve them from continually standing.

The landing of the horses was commenced yesterday, and formed the most exciting exhibition which has occurred during this campaign. The ship was towed to within a hundred yards of the shore, and off the end of the wharf, where the beach was shelving, offering an easy ascent for the horses, who were hoisted out of the hold and lowered overboard in slings, which were then removed and the horses assisted to swim ashore, by means of a line attached to his head. The horses came out in good condition, and formed a striking contrast to the galled and dejected creatures that survived the disaster on the *Kingfisher*.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposed Code of Marine and Private Signals—Quarantine Matters—The Post-Office Site and the Legislature—Treasury Notes—Revenue Fines and Seizures—Acknowledgment of Heroic Conduct.

A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday. Mr. HIRAM BARNEY was elected a member of the Chamber by ballot.

A communication was received from Hon. PRESTON KING, relating to a proposed code of marine and private signals appropriate to American vessels, which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of G. W. Blunt, E. Nye, C. H. Marshall, E. E. Morgan and T. Tileston.

A communication was read from Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, touching upon the reference made by Gov. MORGAN in his message to the state of quarantines, and urging that the present would be a favorable time for the Chamber to take some action upon the same. It was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sheppard Gandy, G. F. Thomas, P. M. Wetmore, T. Gaillard and F. S. Winston.

Mr. A. A. Low read a paper, calling attention to the report that money had been offered to members of the State Legislature to induce them to vote in favor of retaining the present site of the New-York Post-office. It stated that in 1856 a resolution was adopted by the Chamber in favor of purchasing the present site of the Post-office for a new building, and a Special Committee was then appointed to take action on the matter, of which Committee he was a member. Mr. Low and others went to Washington and consulted the proper authorities, but did not succeed in securing the site. Subsequently the subject was again revived in the Chamber under other auspices. The speaker proceeded to show that he did not contribute one dollar towards the $50,000 which was required over and above $200,000—the sum offered by the Government—to retain the present site. In reference to the title of the property, which was not satisfactory to the Government, one of the contributors called upon Mr. Low and urged him to send a lawyer to Albany to obtain from the Legislature the right on the part of the United States to own the site. He communicated his wish to the Chairman of the Committee. In any subsequent measures which were thought to be necessary, he took no part, and disclaimed all responsibility in the matter. The paper was placed upon the files.

Mr. DUER submitted the following resolutions respecting the circulation of Treasury Notes, which were adopted, and copies ordered to be transmitted to Washington:

Resolved, That the merchants of New-York will sustain the Government by all means within their power, in giving credit and currency to these notes, until they can be placed on a specie basis by the imposition of taxes adequate for their redemption.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Chamber, the present financial condition of the Government and of the country requires the immediate passage of the bill now before Congress which authorizes the issue of $100,000,000 United States notes as a circulating medium, and makes said notes, with the $50,000,000 demand notes heretofore issued, a legal tender in payment of all debts.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. TUOMEY, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Chamber be, and is hereby directed, to address printed circulars to the members thereof, requesting them to furnish it from time to time, as the same may occur, with clear and concise statements of the circumstances under which fines and penalties have been imposed upon, or seizures made of them, by the Collector of the Port of New-York.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall carefully preserve such statements on file, keep faithful record thereof, with such brief notices of the nature of the case as he may deem proper, and report same quarterly to the Chamber, at one of its regular meetings.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the thanks of the Chamber be extended to Capt. CADWALDER RINGGOLD, officers and crew of the United States frigate *Sabine*, for gallant and heroic conduct in rescuing 400 marines from the steam transport *Governor*, when in a sinking condition off the coast of South Carolina on the night of the 24 of November last.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Ladies' Club in Aid of the German Free Schools.

A characteristically national affair, conducted by the German ladies, came off at Harmonie Hall Tuesday evening.

The only school in the country which preserves the German national system in perfection, is in successful progress in this City, and is regarded by them with deep interest. It was to assist the purposes of this institution, and other free German schools, that the Society met in the social manner described.

The term *free* is not applied to the schools in a pecuniary sense, as each pupil pays a small sum for tuition, but it indicates a principle of entire exemption from any *sectarian* preference. The children are taught the rules of truth and right as will be required of them in their intercourse with those about them, and the more abstruse lessons of theology are left for them to gather from the best of all guides, as maturity ripens their powers of reasoning.

In one school spoken of, 700 pupils attend, and are taught by professors of high culture, who particularly watch over their correct acquirement of the different *languages*.

The ladies find the present mode of increasing their funds to possess most charm for their country people, and therefore adopt it. The proceeds are largely drawn upon for teachers' salaries, and in liquidating the debt still burdening to some extent the school property. They realize between $1,500 and $2,000 annually from these pleasant reunions. The proprietor of the garden places his premises at their disposal gratuitously. A band of stringed instruments was in attendance, which lent its influence with irresistible strains, not only to merry feet that danced in unison, but to ears of quiescent listeners who lined the balconies. The children have festivals conducted to meet their more juvenile tastes, in order to encourage them in diligence. After 10 o'clock a supper, commingling the substantial and epicurian dishes incident to such merrymakings in general, was served to appreciative appetites.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING AT OSWEGO.—The system of primary instruction by means of object-teaching is now attracting the attention of teachers and educators generally. The system has been in successful operation in the primary schools of Oswego, N. Y., during the past year, and the Board of Education of that city have invited superintendents of schools and other educators from different parts of the country to meet there on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and spend three days in a thorough examination and discussion of the system, and to prepare a report of the results for publication.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—NOS. (preferred cases) 2, 4½. Enumerated—Nos. 2, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 324, 83, 207, 61, 225, 229, 237, 230, 240, 243, 246, 247, 260, 261, 263, 264, 269, 274, 277, 288.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2927, 2897, 3093, 1125, 2771, 1913, 3069, 3329, 3337, 1343, 3047, 3049, 1907, 3339, 3347. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 3260, 3514, 3498, 3584, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3606, 3614.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 857, 735, 736, 572, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 877, 878, 879, 680, 439, 860. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 286, 566½, 581½, 302, 687, 405. 622, 629, 833, 400, 761, 394, 1482, 880.

Is the Right to Recover on a Promissory Note Waived by a Parole Agreement to Release.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Samuel G. Hunt vs. *Catharine A. Conner, Administratrix, &c., of John H. Conner, Deceased.*—This action was brought in the Court below to recover the amount of a promissory note made by John H. Conner, during his lifetime. The answer alleged that the plaintiff received and held the note as trustee, and was not the lawful owner thereof. On the trial the defendant was allowed to amend her answer so as to make the issue that the note was given without consideration, and the evidence established the following facts: On the 1st of February, 1838, Wm. S. Woodward and John H. Conner formed a copartnership under the name of Woodward & Conner, and purchased of the plaintiff merchandise, for which they gave their joint bond for $15,000, and their joint note for $8,000.

In September, 1842, they had a settlement with the plaintiff, when their joint indebtedness was made several, and each gave to plaintiff his individual bond for $7,500, and note for $2,200 or $2,300, and some notes of Peter Duryea.

In May, 1844, Woodward & Conner had another settlement with plaintiff, and for his indebtedness Conner either gave a new bond or let the old one remain, and gave plaintiff his note for $4,823 12—the balance of his then indebtedness. In 1847, there was another settlement between the parties, and Conner then made to plaintiff his bond for $10,000 and his note (the one in suit) for $3,279 73, being together the amount which Conner was then indebted to plaintiff. The defendant contended that plaintiff received the last-mentioned bond in satisfaction of Conner's whole debt, and took the note in suit to hold for the benefit of Conner's wife and children, and that the note was without consideration, and void in the hands of the plaintiff. The plaintiff insisted that the only promise made in relation to the note was his voluntary statement, made at the time of the delivery of this note, and of a note given by Woodward at the same time, that "if Woodward & Conner, respectively, would each pay $10,000, with interest, (the amounts for which the bonds were then given,) plaintiff would give each of them up their said note, or would give such notes to their families."

In 1851 Conner's bond was given up to him and destroyed. Conner verbally promised to give plaintiff his interest in his father's estate, but that promise had not been performed. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found a verdict for the defendant, and the case was appealed to this Court, on the following points:

First—As no order had ever been actually entered to amend the answer, the court erred in deciding at the trial that the answer should be deemed amended as allowed at a former trial.

Second—The Court erred in charging the jury that if they found that the note was made and delivered by Conner after the $10,000 bond was delivered, they must find for the defendant.

Third—The Court erred in refusing to charge, as requested by plaintiff's counsel, that there was no consideration for the alleged agreement by plaintiff to accept the bond of Conner for $10,000 in satisfaction of $13,279 28.

Decision reserved.

B. W. Bonney, for appellant; David Dudley Field, for respondent.

Liability of the Original Trustees of an Insolvent Corporation.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

Asahel P. Squires vs. *Edgar W. Brown, et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to make the defendants, as original Trustees of the American Plate Glass Company, liable for supplies, provisions, &c., furnished to the hands of the Company. The case has been tried twice before, in both instances the jury disagreeing.

The defence was that the Trustees were not liable for the debts of the Company.

The plaintiff, however, placed the liability of defendants on the ground that they had failed to file their annual statement as required by statute.

The verdict was for the plaintiff for amount claimed, $375 85.

William Stanley, for plaintiff; H. C. Vanvoorst, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Margaret Gallagher yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Joseph Powell was tried and convicted of grand larceny. He was remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Ellen Shell was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Bickford vs. *Bickford.*—Divorce granted.

In the Matter of Petition of O. D. M'Cain.—This proceeding being a statutory remedy must be strictly followed. The taking of the testimony cannot be dispensed with. Petitioner may have order to take evidence.

In the Matter of the Petition of Mary McKeown, widow, &c.—Reference to D. A. Fowler, Esq., to examine, &c.

Before Justice Clerke.

Lewis vs. *Simmons.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Thompson vs. *Nash.*—Reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to take further proof and counter-proof on the allegations in the complaint, &c.

Seaman vs. *Youle et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Rourke vs. *Hart.*—Twenty days given to make a case. Appeal to be taken without security.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 6, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s 1865....	86¾	100	Hudson R. R.....	39¾
4,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	90	300	N. Y. Cen. R..... c	82¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s '70	96	50	do.....	s60 82¾
3,000	Indiana State 5s.	75	100	do.....	b30 82¾
2,000	Ind. State 2½s..	52	200	Erie R.....	s10 33¼
3,000	Ill. Cou. 6s '62..	79¾	250	do.....	s10 33¾
1,000	Virginia State 6s	52¼	450	do.....	33¾
7,000	Missouri 6's.....	40¾	200	do.....	33¼
1,000	do.....	40¾	370	Erie R. Pref.....	55¼
5,000	N. Y. Cent. 6's.s5	95	100	do.....	b10 55¾
20,000	E. R. 2d M..Bs. '83	92	200	Harlem R.....	12¾
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	76¾	20	Harlem R. Pref..	25
1,000	Har. 1st Mtg. Bs.	100¾	100	Reading R.....	s60 40¼
6,000	do.....	100¾	250	do.....	40¾
5,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8's.	C. B. 99¾	175	Mich. Cen. R.....	49¾
4,000	Mh. S. F'd Bds..	85	100	do.....	49¾
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	92	50	do.....	49¾
1,000	Tol. & Wa. 1st M.	75	150	do.....	b30 49¾
100	Union Bank.....	85	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21¾
30,500	American Gold..	103¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	41¾
125,000	do.....	b60 103¾	100	do.....	b30 41¾
10,000	do.....	b30 103¾	50	Panama Railroad..	113¾
13,000	do.....	103¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16¼
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	88¾	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	106
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s60 98¾	140	Clev. & Toledo R...	41¾
150	do.....	b30 99	50	do.....	41¾
100	do.....	98¾	200	do.....	s30 41¾
10	do.....	99	100	do.....	41¾
200	Nic. Trans. Co.....	8¾	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '74..Cou.	78¾	150	Canton Company...	11
7,000	U.S. 6s '81..Cou.	90	40	N. Y. Cen. R.....	82¾
5,000	Tres. 7 3-10p.c. Nts	98	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 98¾
10,000	N. Carolina St. 6s.	62¼	50	do.....	s30 98¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	106	Erie Railway.....	33¾
2,000	Missouri State 6s	40¾	200	do.....	s30 33¾
2,000	N. Y. Central 7s	102¾	100	do.....	b30 33¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1 M. ex int	105	50	do.....	s10 33¾
15,000	American Gold..	103¾	50	do.....	33¾
800	do.....	103¾	50	Erie R. Pref....	b30 55¼
5,000	do.....	b30 103¾	100	do.....	55¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

There was a feeling of suspense in the Stock market through the forenoon, awaiting the action of Congress on the Treasury Bill, and the dealings were quite dull, and at rather easier prices than yesterday afternoon. The amount of printed sales at both sessions of the Board, it will be noticed, is moderate, except in American Gold, which was fairly active, at 103¾@103¾ ₱ cent. On New-York Central, as the leading speculative stock of the Street, the transactions were unusually light, compared with the considerable sales of yesterday. Neither buyers nor sellers were disposed to press their contracts until definite advice is received from Washington. The same feeling, to some extent, prevailed in Erie and the Western shares. The fluctuations were not over ¼@½ ₱ cent. from the course of yesterday's market. As usual, on a very inactive feeling, a few contracts were made at a concession, on the calculation that dullness might soon be succeeded by a positive decline or break-down in prices. The Government Stocks and Railway mortgages, on the other hand, were firmer than on Wednesday, and the parcels offered were more readily taken up.

Late in the afternoon the telegraphic news from Congress, by private as well as public dispatch, induced a better demand for the Railway Shares, and the decline of the forenoon was more than recovered, though the information in regard to the passage of the original Treasury bill was not regarded with sufficient certainty as to produce a positive buoyancy. The latest sales of New-York Central were at 83; Erie, 34; Toledo, 42 ₱ cent.; Missouris, 41@41½, and Pacific Mail, 98½ @¾ ₱ cent.; the general market leaving off firm, about as follows:

Central.....	82⅞	Michigan Southern..	21¾
Erie.....	33⅞	Michigan Guaranteed	41
Toledo.....	41⅞	Illinois Central.....	57
Rock Island.....	53	Pacific.....	98¼
Erie Preferred.....	56	U. S. 6s, 1881.....	89¾
Michigan

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD OATS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Kentucky still leave the National forces within four miles of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, while Gen. GRANT had returned to Paducah for SMITH'S Brigade of seven thousand men, which together with the eight thousand under Gen. MCCLERNAND, would make a sufficient force to insure success. Reconnoissances have established the fact that the rebel forces behind the Fort have recently been heavily reinforced and a rumor puts BEAUREGARD himself in command. Our land force will be assisted by seven gunboats.

It is now stated that the Virginia and South Carolina regiments which were under HUMPHREY MARSHALL in Kentucky, went back to Virginia after the recent rout from Prestonburgh, and that the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap, the most eastern pass through the Cumberland Mountains, where they were disbanded by him. His whereabouts is now unknown.

A report has reached Louisville that a party of rebel cavalry were surprised, on Monday night, between Lebanon and Green River, and that forty of them were killed.

It seems remarkable that we have no news from the rebels or by dispatch boat, of the operations of Gen. BURNSIDE. It is twenty-six days since the expedition sailed from Hampton Roads; and nine days since, from our special correspondent, we learned that a large part of the fleet had passed into Pamlico Sound; yet we have rebel newspapers of three days ago from Richmond which state that no vessels belonging to the expedition were then in the Sound—that some of them had been there, but they had all left. It hardly seems possible that the rebels could conceal its existence and operations in this way if it had operated. It is well known, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE had considerable latitude as to the point or points at which he should operate. If he found it impracticable to achieve fully his purposes at this moment on that point of the North Carolina coast, he may either have delayed operations for a short time, or he may have gone southward to startle the rebels at one of the very feasible points for operation yet unmolested, on the coast of South Carolina.

The arrangements for the sailing of the last part of the Butler Expedition are now nearly completed, and the vessels now being loaded in Boston with troops and stores will probably sail within the week. The Maine Fourteenth Regiment, the First Maine Battery, the Second Vermont Battery, and the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, of the New-England Division, are now going on shipboard. The entire command of Gen. BUTLER will number 10,000 men.

The steamship *Constitution*, having on board a portion of the Butler Expedition, returned to Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday, with the gunboat *Miami* in tow, having found her forty miles north of Hatteras, in a sinking condition.

Our advices from Rolla, Missouri, warn us not to expect a movement of the National army forward from Lebanon, at present, the roads being still in a bad condition. The divisions of Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH have gone forward, however, and will form a junction with those of CURTIS, PRENTISS and DAVIS, soon. PRICE, according to latest intelligence, had moved to a point eight miles this side of Springfield, where he had determined to bide the issue of a battle.

According to the testimony of an Englishman who has just arrived in Washington from the South, having left Richmond on Tesuday last, the rebel authorities expect a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France early during the coming Spring. Members of the rebel cabinet profess to have intelligence from Europe which render the recognition a certainty, and JEFF. DAVIS, it is said, will foreshadow it in his Inaugural Address on the 22d inst.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Leavenworth, states that Gen. LANE intends to go with Gen. HUNTER'S Expedition to the Indian Territory, if he has to become a private.

The steamer *Commodore Perry* arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday, bringing with her twenty pieces of ordnance, twelve of which are 6-pounders, and six of the celebrated Parrott guns, with all the carriages, etc. The *Perry* also brought about ninety tons of shot and shell, for the use of the batteries referred to.

A substantial wire bridge has been constructed over the Gauley River, in place of the structure which Gov. WISE burned while retreating from the National forces.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among other petitions and memorials presented, was one asking a reduction of the salaries, fees and perquisites of the Naval officer and Surveyor of this port. A petition was also presented from citizens of Boston, praying Congress to let the Slavery question alone, and attend to the business of the country. Another petition for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, was also presented. A bill to allow the Corporation of Washington to issue small notes, was referred. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army, was then taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, reviewed the financial condition of the country in a lengthy speech, at the close of which he offered an amendment providing for the reduction of all Government salaries. He accepted a suggestion of Mr. DOOLITTE, of Wisconsin, that all mileages of members of Congress be reduced fifty per cent., and that they be computed by the most direct routes. After a long debate, this was modified so as to except members from beyond the Rocky Mountains; and pending a motion to recommit the whole bill to the Military Committee, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, attempted to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for a list of all persons imprisoned by order of the Government, but he did not obtain the unanimous consent required by the rules. The Treasury Note bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and the debate closed—after which it was reported to the House and passed. A great variety of amendments were proposed, most of which were rejected. The one proposed by Mr. CRISFIELD, to strike out the legal tender clause, was rejected, 93 to 53, and the final vote by which the bill was passed, was Yeas 93, Nays 55. It limits the amount of notes to be issued to *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, and makes the notes a legal tender, for the payment of all dues within the United States. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to enforce the liability of Bank stockholders, and imposing a tax on dogs. Among the bills introduced was the one to secure compensation to passengers injured by railroad accidents, and to establish surgical stations along the lines. The bill to authorize the Banks of the State to take and hold State or United States stocks was passed. An amendment was proposed to include Treasury Notes, but it failed.

In the Assembly, the bill to amend the law ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands for lighthouse and fortification purposes, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that in case the Government cannot agree with the owners of lands to be taken, Commissioners shall be appointed, who shall decide upon the proper compensation to be allowed. The bill, after considerable debate, was ordered to a third reading, as originally reported from the Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have telegraphic advices from San Francisco to the 4th inst., embodying important intelligence from Mexico. A dispatch, conveyed overland, had been received by way of Acapulco, announcing that the Spanish army, attempting an advance into the interior from Vera Cruz, had been defeated at the National Bridge by the Mexican forces under URAGA, after a desperate battle of five hours' duration. If the Spanish forces, numbering only seven thousand men, have attempted an advance, we can very well believe they have suffered a defeat at the point indicated. The position of the National Bridge, which spans the Rio Antigua on the Jalapa road, is one of the strongest for defence. The assailants, if they attempted to force the pass, must have suffered great slaughter.

Our dispatch from San Francisco announces that $1,400,000 in treasure is on the way to this City by the Panama steamer.

The Boston papers state that the bark *Neapolitan*, burned by the privateer *Sumter* in the Mediterranean, was owned by Capt. HOLMES, of Kingston, Mass., and her cargo was on account of Messrs. BAKER & MORRILL, of Boston.

A letter received in Philadelphia from Capt. RITCHIE, in command of the United States steamer *Saranac*, dated at Acapulco, Jan. 19, makes no mention of any trouble whatever on board his vessel, from which it would seem that there must be some mistake in the report sent hither from Panama, about all his officers being under arrest.

Col. ROBERT L. MCCOOK, who distinguished himself so nobly in the battle at Mill Spring, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday last. His wound is improving.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, a communication was received from Hon. PRESTON KING, relating to marine and private signals; also a communication from Mr. ROYAL PHELPS in reference to Quarantine matters. Mr. A. A. LOW called attention to the statement that money had been offered to members of the Assembly to induce them to vote for the present Post-office site. Resolutions concerning the circulation of Treasury notes, and concerning revenue fines and seizures levied and made by the Collector of the Port, were passed.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting last evening, and concurred in the ordinance preventing the salting of the streets. The Committee on National Affairs reported adversely to paying various regiments for uniforms worn out during the three months' campaign. A resolution was adopted calling on the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board if it was necessary to go to Albany every year with the tax bill, and whether the City could not raise money without asking the Legislature.

A good demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, but at somewhat unsettled prices. Wheat and Corn were quoted firm, though transactions were not extensive. Light sales of Groceries, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow and Tobacco were reported. Pork was more freely purchased. Bacon, Lard and Beef were in fair request. Whisky was moderately inquired for. Cotton was steady, but very quiet. The freight market was much depressed.

THE REBELS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A portion of the grounds selected for the Grand Industrial Exhibition of 1862 have been appropriated to the so-called Confederate States. Even if the latter should have the means of transportation, it puts the imagination on the stretch to conceive what specimens of Southern industry would be sent to these rebel acres. As to agricultural products, we have no doubt the people of Liverpool and Manchester would be glad to see some specimens of Southern cotton, and a few model "niggers" of the real gingerbread color," might prove attractive to some, provided they were free. But in none of the mechanic arts have the rebels anything to show. In military matters, Necessity has been a kind mother to them, and they might make a formidable display of masked batteries, submarine torpedoes, and other enginery of destruction.

But perhaps nothing in this line is intended. It may be that only the confederate flag, with its "stars and bars," will be thrown to the breeze, under the auspices of the British lion, as a token of what the London *Times* is pleased to call "a well-earned independence;" or hustings may be thrown up, from which he Rebel Commissioners may plead their cause, or from which FLOYD and PRICE, together with the Captain of the *Sumter*, may entertain the crowd with examples of their extraordinary fugacity, or the authoress of *Beulah* repeat her late speeches in behalf of secession.

If we may be allowed to take any more serious view of the matter, this appropriation to Rebeldom of what belongs to recognized nationalities, seems to us a little strange. It is true, the favor is not bestowed directly upon the South, but through the agency of a private gentleman; yet "a straw is sufficient to show which way the wind blows." Trifling though it may be, it shows the obstinacy with which Englishmen cling to the idea that a reconstruction of the Union is entirely out of the question; that sooner or later, in one form or another, separation is inevitable; and that every moment the recognition of the South is delayed is given to us in forbearance—not to a just cause so much as to our mistaken folly. If they can understand our cause no better than this, they may at least show some deference to our understanding of it, and while they have so much to say of the interests of European Powers that are at stake, pay some little regard to *our* interests, which are vastly more important and vital.

The Treasury Bill Passed.

The House of Representatives last evening passed the Loan and National Currency Bill by an unexpectedly large majority. The contest was on the policy of United States Treasury Notes as a uniform National circulation, made a legal tender, absolute, as the best substitute for Gold and Silver, through the War, and to be redeemed in Gold and Silver after it shall be concluded, and on the general resumption of payments by the Banks of the country. The motion to strike out this important clause failed by a vote of 53 to 93, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 93 to 55. The imperious necessity for immediate action was appreciated by all parties, and the opposition appears to have ceased with the rejection of the substitute offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. The matter is thus disposed of by the House in season to have the Senate take at least preliminary, if not final action, before adjourning over Sunday. As in the case of most other money bills originating in the House, the Senate will no doubt substantially concur.

The progress of enlightened opinion on this subject has been most rapid within the past week or ten days. The original bill of the Committee of Ways and Means has made friends where, at the outset, they were least expected. The clamor against the National power to stamp this currency as a legal tender, and the disparaging allusions to French assignats and Continental money ceased to be regarded when the motives to this sort of opposition became thoroughly understood. Some of our Bank people, with the right sense of public duty themselves, continued, up to yesterday, in the belief that an issue of plain United States Notes, with ample taxation to support them, might have answered every practical purpose. But they reasoned from their own readiness to receive, pay them out, and give them free currency in every possible way; not from what they would undertake to guarantee for the conduct of certain of their less liberal neighbors, who, though few in numbers, have been able to control the Clearing-house absolutely against any uniform or unanimous recognition of these Notes as a medium for their daily settlements. To the arbitrary course of certain of the Banks in this and the neighboring cities against the United States Circulation without the legal tender, is due, in a measure, the incorporation of this feature in the new bill. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the House of Representatives would have been justified in waiving the power of the National authority on this point, thus leaving the United States Notes of Circulation to the tender mercies of such opposition, here or elsewhere. The point was one of vast importance to the Government, as involving the whole success of the new Loan Bill of $500,000,000. The National Currency of $150,000,000 is partly designed to facilitate the negotiations under this bill. It is made convertible into the funded Stocks provided for in the bill. The discredit and depreciation of the United States Notes of popular circulation would have struck down the entire credit of the Government. Their refusal at Bank would have been followed by refusal in payment of ordinary debts and business transactions outside of Bank. No authority or power would have remained to the Treasury or its creditors to arrest the depreciation, however well secured by taxation or a convertible privilege. The latter would have become virtually ineffectual. The twenty-year bonds of the United States would have fallen in the market with the depreciation of the Notes of Circulation, and disgrace and bankruptcy to the Treasury would have ensued in the very presence of the immense material and financial resources of the country taxed for their support. Hence the stamp of legal tender became an absolute necessity, and we have no apprehension that it will be received by our loyal people in any sense of a "forced loan," as described by some of the opponents of the bill. The United States Notes will be not only an acceptable but a most popular currency; so convenient as the best substitute for Gold and Silver, through the present period of Bank suspension, that even one of our evening cotemporaries, opposed to the bill, insists that they will be hoarded by the Banks in place of Gold itself.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce, which, unlike the Clearing-House Association, cannot be outvoted by a querulous or bigoted minority, yesterday resolved unanimously that the measure should be promptly enacted by Congress. They adopt the plain, common-sense view that a uniform National Currency of $150,000,000, corresponding to the measure of annual taxation, is needful for the prosecution of the War, and to facilitate the negotiation of the Public Loans. And as Gold is out of the question, by the universal stoppage of payment by the Banks, the great merchants of this City, represented through the Chamber of Commerce, indorse as the best substitute within the Federal authority, this issue of United States Notes as a legal tender in the payment of all debts, private as well as public. They have not stopped to inquire whether the Banks will withhold them from circulation and sell their Gold, or give them free currency, and retain the latter until the end of the War. It is sufficient to know that they are made a legal medium in the settlement or payment of all debts or contracts, of all deposits and bank-notes, to understand that a reliable National currency, made as sound by taxation as it is uniform by legal authority, is established.

PILLOW'S CASE AGAIN.—Gen. PILLOW, of whose affecting farewell to the rebel army we published such a heart-rending account a week or two ago, has withdrawn his resignation, and proposes again to take the field, this time under Gen. JOHNSTON, and in the command of BEAUREGARD. From the formal document which announces his return to military duty, we have confirmation of the rumor current at the time of his resignation, that he resigned because of the "incompatibility of his temper" and ambition with the temper and ambition of Rev. Gen. POLK. "Gen. PILLOW," says the document, "*being advised of a change of circumstances at Columbus, Ky.*, has withdrawn," etc. Now, the only change of circumstances at that point has been the appointment of BEAUREGARD to the chief command, and the consequent subordination of the Right Reverend General. PILLOW was unhappy from the moment of POLK'S appointment; he felt that his great services in the field at Camargo and elsewhere had been overlooked, and he himself overslaughed for the sake of a man whose only conflicts had been with the powers of darkness—if happily he had ever fought even them. But now that the hero of Manassas has taken command, Gen. PILLOW resumes his shovel, that he may teach the world anew his old lesson of military engineering. It is questionable, however, if PILLOW is willing to endure BEAUREGARD, whether BEAUREGARD will be willing long to endure PILLOW.

The Reported Battle in Mexico.

News as gratifying as that we receive from Mexico may be pardoned for taking a round about way. Through San Francisco, we learn that the army of Spain has met with its first serious reverse. Leaving Vera Cruz, seven thousand strong, it had advanced thirty miles on the road to the capital, to a point of much strategic importance, known as the National Bridge, where the Rio Antigua is crossed, and where the Mexicans seem to have posted themselves to dispute the passage. No point is more disputable. The bridge is surrounded by a throng of hills, and the westward road, upon leaving it, ascends gradually over ground exposed for some distance to the fire of an opposing force, who may shelter themselves behind intrenchments, and pour death upon the advancing enemy. It would require only a small body of troops to withstand at this place an army of thrice its strength. Gen. URAGA, the Mexican commander, has doubtless availed himself of these advantages. The arrogant and confident Castilians despising their foe, and eager to forestall their allies in the harvest of glory, rushed upon this danger, and have been defeated. It may be long before we learn how signal this reverse has been. The neglect of Government to provide means of communication with Mexico, leaves us at the mercy of the Havana Press for news of the allied army; and the Spanish Press is not likely to report Spanish disasters otherwise than as victories.

There are reasons why entire credit may be yielded to this intelligence. The Spaniards have been resolute in their purpose to anticipate the movements of their associates. They left Havana in advance of the appointed time. They seized Vera Cruz before either of their allies had arrived to take part in the occupation. When the French and English came, they found the flag of Castile floating alone over town and castle. The proclamations of Gen. GASSET ignored the existence of allies. And since the three flags have been spread over the city, the Spaniards have indulged in sundry independent expeditions, two of which even before this affair of the National Bridge had had, it is believed, unfavorable results. The announcement of the design of the British and French partners in the enterprise to give France the preponderance of military strength, and the right to lead the march to the Capital, had doubtless set the Spaniards in motion. And, as we are well aware, the Mexicans, aroused with unexampled unanimity to resistance, have occupied every defensible position upon either route to the City of Mexico, the scene of the conflict now reported being the first to which the advancing enemy would come. In the origin and in the result of the reported battle there are, indeed, so many points clearly probable, that we see no reason to doubt the correctness of the story. And it will be no matter of surprise, if, when the Allies take the field in their utmost force, and repeat the attempt in which the Spaniards have been foiled, the repulse be not repeated on an augmented scale. The prestige of success is worth ten armies to the Mexicans.

FLANK MOVEMENTS.—The importance of flank movements is likely to receive more attention—and deserves more—in connection with the present, than with any previous struggle on record. The reason is that, besides being of greater necessity strategically, these movements are extraordinarily facilitated by the open frontier separating the loyal from the rebellious States, and still more by the easy accessibility of every point on the Southern coast. Plainly, too, these facilities are wholly to the advantage of the North. Our power to outflank the enemy through naval expeditions is overwhelming; and by land given an unfortified frontier, the same power evidently rests with the side that can muster the greatest force and confine its enemy to a defensive attitude, securing its own territory from invasion and keeping intact its vast systems of communication, while it reserves to itself alone the power to menace and to strike. It may seem that time, giving the rebels opportunity for fortification, has, in some degree neutralized our advantage; but on the contrary, it has increased our relative superiority, as it has matured our strength of attack.

Scientifically stated, the whole plan of the war resolves itself into a simple process of outflanking the Confederate forces. And the points to serve as the bases of operation have been so chosen that the process may be the most effectual, at the same time that it involves the least expense of force.

An enemy that has an indefinite stretch of territory at his back can afford to be put to flight, or even defeated, and can make it very uncomfortable for his conquerors to follow him. In this way the Scythians discomfited DARIUS twenty-four centuries ago, and fifty years since the Russians took NAPOLEON in the same net. Nothing has been done with the rebel host till it has been bagged. PRICE has accomplished more by skillful advance and retreat than BEAUREGARD at Manassas, in his mammoth fortifications. Bowling Green and Manassas, outflanked, are nothing, and the men that hold them are helplessly in our power—and that at no very dear cost. The whole strife will be decided, if we succeed here, for the South can neither raise a second army, nor compensate her loss by fresh levies, and, if she could, it would avail her nothing. There can be no question but that our active force now in the field is abundantly able to hem in the Southern army beyond the possibility of escape; and this done, all is done. If, however, the engagements are petty and scattered, and the beaten enemy runs away, it is only milking a he goat in a sieve. Every attempt will be made by the rebels to bring about this sort of a warfare, though without much chance of success.

There has been no important engagement lately in which our rear has not been secure and that of the enemy threatened. This, it is hoped, will be true of the engagements that are imminent. Gen. JACKSON must not be indulged too far in his pet scheme of troubling our flank; and HALLECK seems to have no intention of leaving PRICE in the rear of our troops when they advance. Neither will Bowling Green and Columbus meet their fate until the worst is secured for them by an advance into Eastern Tennessee.

The Sumter at Cadiz and at Gibraltar.

The parable of the two sons, of whom the one made loud professions of filial obedience, and yet disobeyed in act, while the other atoned for an unfilial refusal, by *doing* the thing commanded, never found completer realization than in the conduct of Spain and England respectively with regard to the rebel privateers that have lately sought refuge in their ports. The *Sumter*, as we learned with a thrill of indignation some weeks ago, has transferred the scene of her piratical exploits to the European shores of the Atlantic, and was known to have sought asylum, after burning three American vessels, in the Spanish port of Cadiz. We expressed our fears at the time, that we had little guarantee in the public morality or good faith of Spain against her affording every hospitality to the buccaneer, but it is now due to say that her conduct in the case has been entirely just—we may even say, generous; for an act of justice conspicuously done in the face of repeated wrongs, becomes something *more* than bare justice. It appears that the Spanish authorities, on learning the character of the *Sumter*, forthwith ordered her to leave Cadiz. The representations of the United States Consul at the port were cheerfully and faithfully followed—no supplies for the furtherance of her piratical designs being granted, and the right of asylum being rigorously limited to the legal period of twenty-four hours. We are further told, in a London letter, that at Cadiz the officers of the *Sumter* were looked upon as buccaneers by the inhabitants of the town, and there were none so mean as to do them reverence save the correspondent of a leading London journal, who accompanied them to the play.

Ordered away from the Spanish port, where was the rebel corsair to go? Where *should* she go but to the first hospitable harbor of the philanthropic, high-souled, Slavery-hating and pirate-detesting England? And so, sure enough, according to last accounts, the pirate ship turns up at Gibraltar, having burnt, on the way, a Neapolitan bark, bound from Messina to Boston. Here, of course, the *Sumter* would not be received less hospitably than the *Nashville* has been at Southampton, and would be able to go into dry dock for repairs—an accommodation which the fidelity of the Spanish authorities to their own declaration of neutrality, would not afford at Cadiz. Gibraltar is, no doubt, an admirable port whence to sally forth to plunder or destroy whatever of our Mediterranean merchantmen may fall in her way, and is suggestively convenient to the port of Tarifa opposite, where a piratical gang, whose deeds the *Sumter* may, with the friendly aid of British hospitality, hope to rival, had its rendezvous of yore.

We do not seek to inquire what motive carried the Spanish Government to this prompt act of justice—for it seems the simplest piece of right-doing needs an explanation in some selfish motive, now-a-days. But we will say that Spain could not possibly have made a better investment than in gaining a little good will from a Power which, entangled in the meshes of hostile interpretations of international law, will have a long memory for those who show a disposition to friendliness and fair play. Spain, like the other chief European Powers, made a declaration of neutrality on the breaking out of hostilities in the United States. Neutrality—that elastic entity, which means simply what the disposition of the neutral may choose to see in conveniently vague and unfixed precedents and provisions! She has not been prominent in protestations of philanthropic desires and humanitarian designs. England has distanced her out of sight in *that* business. And yet—so strange yet so sure is the touchstone of *reality*—Spain dismisses the pirate from her door; England welcomes him to hospitable asylum.

Let it go, then, on record in broad and unmistakable characters, that that Government which has with hypocritic cant declared itself the "guardian of civilization," throws open her ports everywhere to ships reeking with crime. Admirable champion of neutral rights and the interests of civilization, that clamors and cants at our obstruction of Charleston Harbor—which, even if as represented by the English Press, would be an insignificant act compared with the barbarous and sanguinary deeds of the rebel vessels—and at the same time openly aids and abets piracy on the high seas! For whatever rights the *Sumter* and the *Nashville* may have had, under the proclamation of neutrality, were null and void after their course in burning merchant vessels. If there is one principle of international law now more firmly settled than another, it is that no capture at sea shall be deemed good prize until some court of competent jurisdiction shall have so adjudged it after full investigation. And according to every authority of European public law, those ships entered the British ports pirate ships, after the wanton and illegal destruction of peaceable merchantmen.

We are not informed what course our Government has taken in this important matter. It may be—strange to say—that we can do no more than make barren reclamations against England's harboring of those ships. But that Government may be sure of one thing—the act is a gross wrong to the United States, it will sink deep into the American memory and will one day be the subject of a reckoning.

PATRIOTISM VS. INTERVENTION.—DEMOSTHENES, in his vehement appeals to his Republican countrymen, had frequently to reprove them for their idle curiosity to learn the intentions of PHILIP, the foreign potentate whose insidious designs they suspected, feared, and yet were inert in preventing. A similar reproof is well deserved by those among us who while burning with anxiety to know whether foreign Powers will interfere in our domestic troubles, neglect to do all that in them lies to strengthen the hands of the Government. Now, more than at any period of our history, is the true that to be respected abroad, our Government must be strong at home. Victories by land and sea are, no doubt, at hand, and they will do much to deter European intervention. But victories are not all out bleeding country needs. Patriotism is equally necessary. We want a patriotism in our contractors, in our capitalists, in our Government officials, strong enough to prevent future Van Wyck Reports, Morgan revelations, and bullionist combinations to "shave" the Government credit. We have two armies to fight against—an army of traitors in Secessia and an army of hungry parasites at home. Let us deal vigorously with both these hostile forces, and in proportion as we show our courage, and paralyze the foes of our national life, shall we inspire with salutary caution any foreign Power who might be meditating mischief.

Movement up the Tennessee River—An Important Expedition.

Active though quiet preparations have been going on for some time at Cairo and Paducah, for a pretty strong military and naval expedition against some point which its planners had the good sense to conceal both from us and from the rebels. The expedition was not strong enough to make the grand assault on Columbus, much less to descend the Mississippi on the long projected tour to Memphis and New-Orleans; so it has been generally conjectured that it was bound to operate against some of the rebel works or camps on the Tennessee or Cumberland Rivers. It was necessary that the detached rebel forces in Western Kentucky should be dispersed, as those in the Eastern part of the State have just been dispersed, before any general forward movement be attempted. It seems now that the conjecture was correct. A force declared by the telegraph to consist of ten thousand men and eleven gunboats, have entered the Tennessee River, and, at latest accounts, had got up in the vicinity of the rebel fort Henry, some fifty miles above the river's mouth. The only works or camps known to exist in this vicinity, are two—one on each of the rivers, the Tennessee and the Cumberland, which here flow not far apart, in a parallel direction northward. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, is an earthwork thrown up along the river, and constructed mainly to prevent our advance in the rear of Columbus, while both this and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, were intended, also, to prevent our operating so as to turn the left flank of the main rebel body at Bowling Green. Fort Hay, which, according to the telegraph, is to be at once assailed by the very respectable force we have mentioned, has an armament of some ten or twelve guns, of heavy calibre, and has been manned by a garrison of three thousand men. It is very probable, however, as this same point was threatened in the reconnoissance in force, made from Cairo a fortnight ago, that the rebels have sent additional forces up from Tennessee for its defence. On the opposide (or western) side of the river, the rebels have a battery placed on rising ground, which commands the fort, so that it will be necessary for our forces to operate on both sides of the river. The gunboats, however, which are those strong iron-plated craft built for service in the Mississippi Expedition, can, if their qualities are anything like what is supposed, ascend within striking distance of the rebel guns, and bombard the position, while the troops, acting from a direction north-easterly of the fort, will meet the rebels in case they evacuate the fort. But if any action has taken place, or is intended at this point, we will at once have news of its result, and speculation thereon is unnecessary.

These operations in Western Kentucky are, we suppose, to be looked upon, like those against ZOLLICOFFER and MARSHALL, as merely part of the necessary work preparatory to our pending advance in Central Kentucky. When these rebels on the Tennessee and Cumberland are dispersed, all the minor bodies of rebels in the State will have been destroyed, excepting, we believe, an inconsiderable force at Russelville, the present capital of the bogus provisional State Government. There will now remain for us to act upon simply the two great rebel forces at Columbus and Bowling Green, which can easily be held at bay by one-third of the troops we have now in their front; and, as a result of these actions, the way is open for our grand advance into Tennessee by any of the routes to the right or left of Bowling Green. The country bordering on both sides of the Tennessee, and as far east as the Cumberland, are in the Department of Gen. HALLECK; but, still, we look on these operations as primarily relating to the movements of Gen. BUELL.

The geography of this Tennessee river, on which we have now fairly begun military operations, as regards the rebellion, is remarkable. From Paducah, at its confluence with the Ohio, we ascend its stream, through the State of Kentucky, to the Tennessee line, passing in our course through that part of Kentucky where alone the rebel sentiment predominates; thence following the river we sweep across the entire State of Tennessee, from north to South; then, still pursuing the stream, we pass through almost the entire State of Alabama from west to east, till once again entering Tennessee, we find ourselves among the loyal patriots of the Cumberland Mountains—having traced a distance of over twelve hundred and fifty miles, and having cut deep down into the huge body of rebeldom. In our progress northward from Kentucky, this river will undoubtedly form one of our most important and interesting bases of operations.

JUDGE COWLES AND THE GORDON CASE.—We understand that some persons have placed an unwarranted construction upon the reference to Judge COWLES made in the letter of the United States District-Attorney, published by us yesterday. It was not intended to allude to that gentleman as professionally or otherwise employed to intercede for a commutation in this case. It is due to Judge COWLES (the District-Attorney states) to say that in writing to the President, he was actuated by no motive or inducement except such as sprang from his independent views of what, in this particular case, he regarded as just and as demanded by public policy.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Battle of Somerset—Battle of Prestonburgh—Position of Forces—Cairo Diversion—Strategic Lines—De Bow's Review on the Rebel Plans.

THE BEECHES, January, 1862.

In my last letter on the war, I said that we seemed on the eve of important events, and, in reference to ZOLLICOFFER'S corps, that it was advancing, apparently to attack our forces, but that it was doubtful whether he would not prefer the masterly inactivity of BEAUREGARD and MCCLELLAN. Circumstances have compelled him to fight, and before this reaches you, the details of this defeat will be received. Let me say, in justice to the rebel General, that he was compelled, on military principles, to do just what he did. ZOLLICOFFER (especially after the defeat of MARSHALL) held *the only covering* in front of East Tennessee, and on the extreme right flank of BUCKNER at Bowling Green. It was of the utmost importance that he should maintain his position. His corps lay in an intrenched camp on the Cumberland, about sixteen miles in front of Somerset. At Somerset was the division of Gen. THOMAS, encamped, with some defences. At Columbia, about forty miles to the west of Somerset, lay the division of Gen. SCHOEPF. It is plain that a two days' heavy march would bring these divisions together, and it seems that this was the intention, and that ZOLLICOFFER was advised of it. If this juncture was effected, ths forces against ZOLLICOFFER would be greatly superior and he must necessarily retreat, to be forced ultimately into Tennessee, and the whole strategic line of BUCKNER be lost. Between this and hazarding a battle, he had to chose. He chose to advance, and if possible to attack our divisions in succession—a plan which was well devised, and in which all military men will justify him. To do this, he advanced from his intrenched camp, and attacked our force at Somerset. SCHOEPF, or a part of his force, was then on the march. In the meantime, as I understand, Gen. BUELL having some anticipation of such an event, had ordered the Eighteenth Regulars, Col. CONINGTON, which was enlisted in Ohio, to advance, and it is said they joined them in time to turn the scale—if it was ever doubtful. Several regiments of our forces are said to be thrown across the Cumberland *below*, which, if true, gives some probability of overtaking the remains of the rebel army. The battle of Prestonburgh, you have had some time since. We have no more details than Col. GARFIELD has given us in his dispatches. In looking at the effects of this action, it is well to look at the accounts the *rebels* give of their corps in advance of the engagements. A Memphis paper gives a detailed account of their forces, and put MARSHALL'S corps as 7,000 strong; it had advanced to Hazel Green, and the mountaineers were rallying to him. This was the rebel account, but evidently exaggerated. MARSHALL had not more than half that strength, and they a hastily-gathered and ill-disciplined militia. NELSON having left that region, and the mountain counties having no Union troops, MARSHALL did gather up a predatory band of some three or four thousand, and advanced to Hazel Green. Col. GARFIELD'S Regiment, the Forty-second, then lay at Camp Chase, Columbus, and was instantly put in motion, and in a brief time passed through Cincinnati, and reached Mount Sterling, Ky. They were joined by two regiments of Kentuckians, and thus formed the brigade which so successfully encountered and dispersed the troops of MARSHALL. Ther latter must have been a raw and undisciplined corps. Col. GARFIELD, of the Ohio Forty-second, is a schoolmaster, being formerly the principal of the largest private school in Ohio—that of Hiram, Portage County. He is a sanguine, impulsive and energetic man, who is not afraid to try anything.

These two defeats of the rebels have thrown open the whole region of the Upper Cumberland to the Union troops, uncovered BUCKNER'S right wing, and rendered it perfectly easy to send our (now available) division under THOMAS into the heart of Tennessee. Whether it is advisable to do this, or to pursue the more strategic course of turning BUCKNER'S right, with an invincible corps is within the province of Gen. BUELL, and probably not decided.

The Cairo *excursion* seems to have mystified you in New-York as much as it did us in Ohio. What mystified me was that the forces put in motion were evidently not enough to make a general attack on Columbus; and, besides this, the rations issued were wholly insufficient. After it is all over, it is plain the rebels were humbugged, and the movement not an injudicious one. If our coumanders send out exaggerated accounts of what they are going to do in certain directions, we must recollect that any information given to our public is *known to the rebels in one day*. If our public is deceived, the rebels are also, which is far more important. The Cairo excursion probably had two objects, which were accomplished—to exercise the troops in moving on an important expedition, and to *divert* the rebel forces from reinforcing BUCKNER, and turning their attention to their weak right wing. These objects have been successfully accomplished. The real expedition from Cairo is delayed, I believe, by the *non-completion* of the mortar boats. Another thing we may well suppose—that no expedition against Columbus will be undertaken till BUELL'S whole army is ready to move. This could not be till Green River Bridge was completed, and the issue made with ZOLLICOFFER. Both are now done, and there is reason to believe, that after the late heavy rains have exhausted their effects, your correspondent from the army in Kentucky is to be complimented on his accuracy and graphic description. He has given the best account of affairs there I have seen.

You have noticed in the TIMES the rebel plan of the war, as given in the advance sheets of *De Bow's Review*, but did not notice the weak point of that article. I have been long familiar with that *Review*. For years, it has been the great depository of secession thought. Intellectual men from all parts of the South have written for it and prepared the Southern mind for secession. Had your conservative men looked less to merchandise and politics, and more to the progress of thought, they would have been fully prepared for the issues they now have before them. There is nothing the business world discards as unpractical and useless so much as the quiet, thinking, intellectual scholar. But this is the man who makes revolutions. Politicians are mere puppets in the hands of the men of thought. For years, I say, *De Bow's Review* has been the organ of men of mind, who wrote with force and subtilty, directing the Southern people to commercial and political independence. The newspapers took up the leading ideas and the politicians acted upon them. The delusions put forth are marvelous, but, thenmost of the Southern people believed them, and to them they were realities. In the plan of the rebel campaign set forth in the article you noticed, the ideas are mainly correct, for a people of inferior strength. It is to weary out the adversary, and if compelled to retreat, cutting off his supplies, and when he is drawn on compelling him to fight *at arm's length*. This is very well, as far as it goes; but let me call your attention to a most remarkable *omission*. This whole campaign is planned for the Atlantic States—for a march through Virginia and the Carolinas. What is to be done in the West? What is to be done with the overwhelming armies that are now moving on the South? What is to be done with the *seven* great *corps d'armée* which are advancing on the whole line, from Romney, Virginia, to Rolla, Missouri? What does the rebel reviewer say to this? Why, —that the Mississippi is a very tortuous river, and the Western people rather a weak and spiritless set! If this is believed it is a wonderful delusion, and if not, it proves their incapacity even to imagine a successful defence of the West. Familiar as I am with the Western people, I wrote you long since that that they meant to fight, and nothing but the positive orders of the Government will prevent them from going through the South. I have had but one idea of the war: that the whole brunt of it must be in the West; that it would be bloody, and that it never could be ended till we held the whole line of the Mississippi. It is in the Southwest that BEAUREGARD'S army has its real strehgth. Its base line is the Mississippi. The only use of MCCLELLAN'S army is to defend Washington, and for that purpose it must remain there. The expeditions to the Southern coast are useful; but they would be much more so if the Generals had the capacity to seize advantages the neglect of which has rendered them almost useless.

In the theory of *De Bow's Review* we see the great delusions under which the South has been led into the war. The omnipotence of cotton was one; but even this was not greater than their total misconception of the energy, resources and character of the Northwest. Their great rival was not in the North but in the West, and yet, in the Kansas case and in the conduct of the war they ignored the ability of that rival to crush out all rivalry in the wide field of their growth and enterprise.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The annual report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, was presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the Act to enforce the liability of Bank Stockholders. Also imposing a tax on dogs, and creating a fund to pay damages inflicted on sheep. Likewise relative to the taking of acknowledgment of proof of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH—For providing compensation to passengers injured by railroad companies. To establish surgical stations along the lines of railroads, with hospital accommodations.

By Mr. HARDIN—For the protection of bridges belonging to the State.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to amend the general manufacturing law. To authorize the Banks of this State to take and hold stock of this State, or the United States. An amendment was proposed by Mr. HARDIN to insert treasury notes—lost, and the bill passed without amendment.

Mr. Senator HENDERSON'S health has rendered it necessary for his friends to place him under the medical care of Dr. GRAY, of Utica.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. WILLETT SEARLES, member elect for the First Assembly District of Albany to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. JOHN VANDERZEE, appeared and took his oath of office.

The House took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to amend the law of 1861, ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands within the State, as sites for lighthouses, fortifications, and the bill allows the United States to acquire lands for the purpose of building forts, &c., adjacent to Fort Hamilton on Long Island, and Fort Tompkins on Staten Island.

The bill makes provision that if the United States fails to agree with the owners, for the appointment of Commissioners by the Court, who shall make report within thirty days after the appointment, giving proper compensation for improvements on land, and damage, if any, to adjacent lands now belonging to the owners.

Mr. TALMAN moved an amendment, providing compensation to the several owners, for fisheries and water right, for damage by being cut off access to highway, or from the purpose to which the land may be put.

Mr. BENEDICT opposed the amendment on the ground that the amendment will be the means of embarrassing the Government in getting possession of the land which ought now to be in their possession, on which fortifications should be erected immediately.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, stated that every attention had been paid to the argument of owners of land, and all parties interested, and that the United States had no desire to take private lands under its legitimate value. The Committee could have no object in preventing the owners from receiving full value for their property. But he had in mind the Fort Snelling swindle, that had been perpetrated on the Government. While not suspecting that the owners of this land had any desire to follow the footsteps of such men, the Committee wished so to frame the bill as to guard against unnecessary delay.

The Committee has been urged to insert a clause requiring the Commissioners to examine the owners of lands as to their value and damages, and to make their decision upon that. This reversed the duty of the appraisers, which was to value the lands fairly between the purchasers and owners. If compensation is to be made because forts are erected, owners three miles distant have as good a claim for damages. The claim for fisheries had never been made before the Committee, or the examination would have been made on the ground that the claim had been ascertained—that the United States had never been defrauded. The people, though, had often defrauded the United States. He argued the necessity of the General Government obtaining immediate possession of the land. After a long debate Mr. TALMAN withdrew the portion of the amendment relating to fisheries.

Mr. TALMAN'S amendment was lost, ayes 12 to 54 noes. Other amendments proposed were lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading, as reported by the Committee.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The State Medical Society to-day elected the following officers:

For President—THOMAS HUN, of Albany.
Vice-President—D. B. BUSSELL, of Utica.
Secretary—S. D. MILLARD, of Albany.
Treasurer—J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany.

The various Committees were also appointed.

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Society to Dr. S. D. MILLARD for valuable compilation for surgeons in the volunteer service, requesting him to continue the same. The Committee to whom was referred the introductory address of the President, presented a series of resolutions—first, applauding the boldness and heroism of the surgeons who stood by the wounded soldiers at Bull Run. Second, that those surgeons now in bondage, who have declined parole on condition that they would not again serve during the war, receive the thanks and commendation of the Society. Third, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Washington papers. Fourth, expressing thanks to Dr. S. OAKLEY VANDERPOOL, Surgeon-General, for his indefatigable efforts toward supplying the army with the best physicians; also, to Drs. MARCH, HUN and COGSWELL, for the thoroughness of their system of examinations. Fifth, resolution of condolence and sympathy on the death of the late President, Dr. SAMUEL L. JONES. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the retiring officers were adopted, and the Society adjourned *sine die*.

MR. EMERSON'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON lectures to-night, in Brooklyn, on "American Civilization." This, we believe, is the discourse which Mr. EMERSON delivered the other night in Washington, and which so astonished the officeholders and other patriots of that town with its sublime wisdom and morality. All those who ever heard the "Concord Philosopher," (with understanding ears,) will assuredly go to hear him again to-night; and all who are so fortunate as to be listeners, will learn that there is a vitality and character to American civilization capable of carrying it and us safely through even these distracting times.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda di Chamounix," the work in which Miss KELLOGG made her first great success in this City, will be played to-night, with an excellent cast, Miss KELLOGG sustaining her original part. A fine performance may be anticipated.

A NIGHT BRAWL IN BROADWAY.

Pat. Mathews Fatally Stabbed—Arrest of His Assailants.

Sporting men, pugilists and small politicians were much excited yesterday, by a report that PAT. MATHEWS, one of the most widely known of their class, had been murdered. The report was not wholly correct. MATHEWS is not dead, but he lies at the City Hospital in a condition which precludes the hope that he will recover, and an investigation by the Coroner must first be held, before the wounds of which he is suffering, can be characterized as having been inflicted by a murderer. It is quite as likely that they were given in self-defence. There is now but one side of the story to tell, and that comes from the friends of MATHEWS. To-day Coroner RAMSEY will hold an *ante-mortem* inquest in the case, and a different version of the matter may be given.

MATHEWS, it is said, accompanied by a young woman named ALICE GREY, went out to High Bridge, on Wednesday evening, for a sleigh-ride. On the way thither, they were joined by HENRY FELTER and another person, both acquaintances of MATHEWS. A proposition was made to "keep up the fun all night," and it was readily acquiesced in. Two or three public houses of the suburbs added several dollars to their day's receipts in consequence. About 2 o'clock the party, in single sleighs—FELTER and his companion leading, and MATHEWS with the young woman following—started for home. MATHEWS was quite intoxicated, and the others were all more or less animated. Coming down Broadway, near Fifty-first-street, FELTER'S progress was arrested by three men, who sprang from the sidewalk and seized his horse by the head. Why they did so, has not been explained. FELTER said that they stopped him without any provocation, and naturally he became angry. He jumped out of his sleigh and "pitched into" the strangers. They struck him, and he called MATHEWS to his aid. He came staggering up, and in the course of the fight received two stabs with a knife. Both wounds are on the right side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, and the lung is injured. The young woman attempted to shield MATHEWS from the fury of the men, and in doing so was quite seriously wounded herself, as one of the blows aimed at him struck her in the side. Officers CLARK, FIERO and BOND, of the Twenty-second Ward, came to the place and separated the combatants, taking the entire party to the station-house. A physician was called to attend the wounded, and after they had been temporarily relieved, both were brought down to the City Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. ROOSA, the house surgeon. He thinks the chance of MATHEWS living is very slight, but the woman is not dangerously injured. The names of the three men who committed the assault are JOHN REYNOLDS, a liquor-dealer; WM. WILSTON, a carpenter, and JAMES SKELLY, a laborer. They will be examined at the Jefferson Market Police Court at 12 o'clock to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—A young woman, of respectable appearance, went into STEWART'S, on Wednesday afternoon, and conducted herself in such a manner, that suspicions against her honesty were aroused. When she left the establishment, a policeman of the Broadway Squad was called, and told to follow and arrest her as a pickpocket. He did so, and as soon as he took hold of her, she threw away a *porte-monnaie*, which was afterwards identified as belonging to one of the ladies who had been shopping when the prisoner was in the store. Two bank bills were also found in her possession, both of which had been stolen from Mr. STEWART'S customers. Yesterday, the accused was committed to answer. She says her name is ELIZABETH MARSHALL. On Wednesday evening, Detective DUSENBERRY saw a lad, named MICHAEL KENNY, pick a lady's pocket in Parkrow. He caught hold of the rogue, who twisted from his grasp, and ran through Ann-street, first throwing away the pocket-book which he had just stolen. The fugitive could not run fast, because of the tattered condition of his garments, and when he reached Nassau-street, he sought refuge in a printing office. The officer found him there attempting to make his way to the roof. He was caught, and taken to headquarters, where he will be detained for the present.

THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION.—The School Officers of the Seventh Ward met on Wednesday evening at Ward School No. 2, in Henry-street, in order to take final action on the report of the Committee recommending consolidation. After much discussion for and against, it was *Resolved*, That the Grammar Department of Ward Schools Nos. 31 and 12 be combined so as to form one male Grammar Department, to be located in the upper part of Schoolhouse No. 12, in Madison-street, and one female Grammar Department in the upper part of Schoolhouse No. 31, in Monroe-street; to be carried into effect on the first day of April next; and that the advanced primary of No. 31 be abolished, and only one Primary Department formed, under the superintendence of one Principal and one Vice-Principal. A Special Committee of three was then appointed to select a suitable site in the lower part of the Ward for the erection of a Primary School. The meeting then adjourned.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS AND STREET CLEANING.—In reply to Mayor OPDYKE'S letter relative to HACKLEY'S complaint, which has been published in the TIMES, the Police Commissioners have sent a reply in which they allude to orders issued by them in 1857, and which concludes as follows: "The Board of Police is not disposed to assume doubtful powers. The 56th section referred to seems to assign to the Street Inspector the power to compel owners of tenements to provide receptacles of garbage, &c., and to designate where they shall be placed." The Commissioners have also addressed a letter to the Board of Councilmen in reference to a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to furnish carpets, &c., for the servants' rooms, in which they state that the articles named are not required, and if furnished would be a needless expense out of the City Treasury.

GERMAN AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—The public examination of the German American School, under the charge of Dr. RUDOLPH DULON, its founder, commenced at 1 P. M. yesterday, at Pythagoras Hall. About 200 children were present, besides numerous visitors. After the scholars had sung a fine choral piece with excellent effect, Dr. DULON delivered an elaborate discourse on the "Objects and Importance of Elementary Instruction." The exercises will be continued to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock. The examination of the classes connected with the German American Institute took place at Cooper Institute, Wednesday morning, and was continued the following day and evening. Prof. GERCKE is the Principal of this School. The exercises gave much gratification to those who witnessed them.

FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD PASTOR'S COMPLIMENTARY VISIT.—The congregation under the charge of Rev. RALPH HOYT, waited upon him at his residence last evening, to interchange congratulations upon the successful completion of their new edifice in Fifty-fourth-street, and to assure him of their aid in his zealous labors in its behalf. The spirit of interest in the Free Church principle is felt to be increasing, and as a knowledge of their plan becomes more widely diffused, it is scarcely doubtful that they will meet with generous support. The pastors draw no salaries and the seats are free to all. The expenses are paid by means of voluntary contributions and donation visits such as this.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—A fire occurred last evening in the attic room of the building No. 194 Hudson-street, in consequence of a lighted match having been carelessly thrown upon the floor by Mrs. SARAH A. WRIGHT, the occupant of the apartment. The lady lost nearly all her clothing as well as a manuscript work of 1,000 pages which she had prepared for the Press. Mr. HENRY C. GLINSMANN, the principal occupant of the building, lost about $100 by damage to his furniture. He is insured for $1,200 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The injury to the building does not much exceed $50, and it is amply met by insurance.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.—The regular weekly statement of the Board, as presented yesterday, shows that there were remaining in the various institutions at the last report, 7,927; admitted since, 1,583, making a total of 9,510. Of these 45 have died, 1,164 discharged, 287 sent to Blackwell's Island, and 4 to Sing Sing, leaving the number remaining Feb, 1, 8,010, an increase of 83 over the last weekly report. Of the above, there are are 737 at Bellevue Hospital; 798 at the Lunatic Asylum; 1,650 at the Alms House; 557 at the Penitentiary, and 1,138 in the Workhouse, the remainder being scattered through the various institutions in charge of the Commissioners.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL TAMMANY COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Tammany Hall. In the absence of the President, ELIJAH F. PURDY, who was detained by sickness, ISAIAH RYNDERS acted as Chairman. The contested seats of the Delegates from the Fourth Ward, were referred to a Committee for settlement. A resolution was offered by NELSON J. WATERBURY, to hold a public meeting relative to the liberation of Col. CORCORAN. It was adopted. On Monday the Board of Sachems will meet to take action in regard to the above, and other matters.

A WOMAN KILLED BY A FALLING WALL.—A woman, whose name has not been ascertained, was crushed to death yesterday morning by the falling of a portion of the building in Twenty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue. The premises had been in an unsafe condition for some days, in consequence of a fire having occurred there. The body of the deceased was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where an investigation of the case will be made by one of the Coroners.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.—This fine corps, which did such good service at Ball's Bluff, is in need of one company to make good the losses which it experienced in that battle. Some cogent reasons why an officer having a company would do well to attach himself to this regiment, will be found in our advertising columns.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Yesterday, FREDERICA SEYBOTH died at the New-York Hospital from the effect of burns which she accidentally received at No. 158 Eldridge-street, on the 31st ult., where she was a domestic. Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The above Association met in room No. 19, Cooper Institute, last evening. Dr. LOUIS ELSBERG read an elaborate paper on the "Domain of Medical Police," advocating certain sanitary measures. After some further business the meeting adjourned.

New-York on Runners.

The soft, white carpet which February ordered of the clerk of the weather, upon which to make his *entrée* in the drama of 1862, in New-York, has had the effect of bringing every variety of conveyance down upon runners. Little girls on neat little sleds are drawn swiftly through streets or parks by equally little fellows; newsboys and boot-blacks, who may be able to "raise" three pieces of stick and a rope, gather in squads in the lower parts of town at night, after the last edition is all sold off, and the last pair of "boots blacked, Sir," and furiously drag each other around on the improvised sleigh, shouting and laughing at the upsettings received by the unhappy loon who has been so happy as to get the ride, just as though there were no more editions ever to come, or as though boot-blacking were henceforth to be enrolled among the lost arts. Children of a larger growth, too, of both sexes, have made the most of the snow and the frost. Sleighs of every conceivable fashion and style have been gotten up, and nags of every possible degree of sleekness or boniness, have been hitched to them, and male and female parties—generally mixed—of every conceivable size, have crowded themselves into them, and have dashed forth for a sleigh-ride. The omnibus lines, too, have followed suit of private parties, and the unfortunates who have no sleighs of their own, for the small sum of sixpence get a ride of one, two or three miles, and are as happy as anybody. These sleighing parties have run deep into the nights of late, and as the gay parties glide over the smooth street at 11 or 12 o'clock, singing some gay snatch of a song, or repeating some brisk chorus, it sounds wondrously romantic and fine. A dozen of each sex, well packed in an old sixpenny omnibus on runners, dashing down Printing House-square under the stars, and their clear voices ringing through the air the Hallelujah Chorus—nothing can seem or sound more cheery. Some of the gay hosts seem to be spiritually inclined, if one may judge from the burden of the choruses:

"Be merry, be merry, for here's good Sherry,
And Tom and Jerry, Champagne and Perry,
And spirits of every hue," &c., &c.

The Bowery boys (supposed to be,) make the air plaintive with regrets for the "gals" they left behind them, while the "gals" beside them assume the responsive with refreshing heartiness.

"Out on the Bloomingdale," the still night air and shadows lengthening in soft moonlight upon unbroken drifts, are aroused from their repose by peal upon peal and shouts of merry laughter, glees and hurrahs three times three for the glorious Union; groans for JEFF. DAVIS, and by some the praises of old JOHN BROWN who, we learn, though defunct, is still marching on, diversified with an occasional *plump* of the whole party into the yielding bosom of a snow bank, till the echoes know not whether to laugh or be angry. The moon the while seems an Osage canoe, skimming over a sea of trackless blue, with "the man" peeping in astonishment over the gunwale to see what on earth was the matter.

Not only do the "fancy" and the "fast" take advantage of the too fleeting snow—the *blasé* sons and daughters of elegant leisure accept it as a "new sensation," liable to escape them if they are not upon the alert, if 'tis only for a moderate enterprise in the way of marking the boundaries of Union Park, or Madison-square, and perhaps even venturing the confacts of "the Avenue." It will be observed, however, that Nature retains a certain dominion in the hearts of humanity, all incrusted and shut to view as her throne may be by the lava of worldliness, and these same sons and daughters of leisure, when once fairly ensconced amid the generous folds of brilliant sleighrobes, find it less fatiguing than was anticipated, and entering into the spirit of the thing, put the regular votaries to a fair test of their appreciation. Out to Harlem, then, swiftly turning its myriad pretty lanes, the richly-caparisoned sleigh takes its course. Up through forest oranches float rich notes from the Italian, and choruses operatic, till Orion forgets his dignity as a constellation, and stoops to listen: while Taurus, sniffing angrily along his starry path, is spared for the time the merciless blow which tradition astronomical teaches us the giant's club has long aimed at the "Bull's Eye," with intent, no doubt, to make him *see stars* in a better light. As it is, however, a difficult matter to make creatures of his kidney entertain a just appreciation of "*stars*," Orion may be taking a sober second thought which will eventuate in his ancient enemy receiving a "*stripe*" or two, upon his great continent back, which will probably bring him to a correct sense of his position among the constellations. So at least, gossip the sleigh-riders

"As they go, merrily, O,
Breaking the roads through drifted snow."

But alas! alas! Yesterday came a "horrid thaw," and last night the streets were full of slush, and hardly a sleigh bell, and not a snatch of song, broke the stillness of the night.

Board of Councilmen.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE TAX LEVY—NO MORE APPROPRIATIONS FOR RETURNED REGIMENTS—SYSTEMATIC DRAINING—THE SALT ORDINANCE PASSED.

After the presentation of petitions and the reference of some unimportant resolutions, principally relating to engines and engine-houses, and the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, Mr. JONES, by a resolution, called on the Corportion Counsel to inform the Board if it was necessary to go to Albany annually with the Tax Levy, and whether it was not competent for the City to raise means for the conduct of its affairs without asking the consent of the Legislature.

A large number of reports from the Fire Department were laid over under the rule. The Committee on National Affairs, through the Chairman, Mr. ORTON, reported on the petition of the First Regiment Cavalry for $4,200; $15,000 for the Fifth Regiment, and $20,000 for the Seventy-first Regiment, for the purpose of replenishing the uniforms destroyed during the three months' campaign. They acknowledge the gallant services of the regiments in question, as of all the troops sent from this City, but conclude that the City should not be called upon to pay such sums as are now asked, and especially in view of the fact that $2,000,000 were raised by the City for uniforming volunteers, and over $1,000,000 for the relief of families of volunteers. As it was not urged that any of these applicants intended to reënlist, the Committee felt that the application should not be granted, and so reported. The report was laid over.

The Croton Board, in response to Mr. STEVENSON'S resolution as to the expense of preparing plans, maps and estimates, for providing an uniform system of sewerage throughout the upper part of the City, stated that the sum of $2,000 would be sufficient. Mr. STEVENSON then offered a resolution appropriating that sum, both of which were referred.

The Board then took up the ordinance prohibiting the salting of the streets, which had been made the special order for the evening, and another long debate ensued, varied by motions to amend, postpone, refer, and, in fact, anything but concur, and, finally, the previous question being ordered, on call of Mr. HOGAN, the ordinance was concurred in, without amendment, by a vote of Ayes, 17; Noes, 7.

After some unimportant business the Board adjourned.

The German Society.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.

The above-named Association held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening. Mr. WM. JELLINGHAUS, the President, in the chair. The usual committees made satisfactory reports. Messrs. George Kuester, Geo. Hyenlein, P. Rodel, S. H. Ellon, Charles Weickert, Henry Richard and F. W. Hausmann were elected members of the Society. Mr. ROSE, the newly-chosen agent, produced $2,000 security for his tenure of office, and was cordially confirmed. Mr. WINDMULLER'S motion to place $200 at the disposal of the Charity Committee was passed, with several others by Messrs. HANSELT, BRILL, &c., relative to details of business and a change of location for the agency.

The Agent's report furnished the following statistics, viz.:

Of 1,574 emigrants from Europe, landing in New-York, last month, 710 were Germans, 283 of whom embarked at Hamburg. Twenty-eight ships from different European ports brought German passengers. The falling off, compared with preceding years, is important, but the activity of the Agency, which might have been diminished by this cause, has, since the Winter fairly set in, been greatly enlarged by the constant demand for assistance in money, medicine, or work, by the German poor of the City.

The Charity Committee, with $693 39 at their disposal, during the past month, have spent $496 12. Balance in hand, $197 27.

The Treasurer, with $4,707 63 in hand in January, reports $735 71 remaining.

By the benevolence of the Association, 375 local cases of illness and destitution have been relieved during the month, at a cost of $596 25, or $1 32½ per case. In the same space of 1861, the cost was $930 25 for 694 cases, or $1 34 per case.

After a long and interesting session, the Society adjourned, well content with their retrospect.

The Passage of British Troops through Maine.

SECRETARY SEWARD SUSTAINED.

The following proceedings took place in the Maine Senate on Saturday last:

Mr. VINTON, by unanimous consent, suggested that as the resolves on National Affairs to some extent interfered with the usual business of legislation, he would like to have them acted upon soon. He was willing to vote for it to-day.

Mr. SMART was glad that this had been brought up. He thought the matter should be disposed of as soon as possible. He would like to have an understanding that he (Mr. S.) should have an opportunity on Tuesday to make a brief reply to Mr. SWEAT'S speech on the resolves.

Resolve relating to communication of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD was taken up, and Mr. FARWELL'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMART offered an amendment, as follows:

Add at the conclusion, "And that as no permission is given or offered by the British Government to transport American troops over the St. Andrews Railroad to Houlton, that the Legislature of Maine respectfully requests that the directions given to the United States officers at Portland be 'modified' agreeably to the suggestion of said Secretary."

Mr. PETERS objected to the amendment, because it is cumbrous, and there is no occasion for it. The St. Andrews Railroad is not in our way. We can't transport troops over it, and the British Government has no intimation that we wish to do so.

Mr. SMART said he didn't want a red coat to pass over our soil. He withdrew his amendment. Other amendments, substitutes, &c., were voted down and the resolve was passed 17 to 5. The negatives were Farwell, Gross, Jordan, Smart and Vinton. So Mr. SEWARD'S course was triumphantly sustained.

The resolve is as follows:

Resolved, That the letter of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, to his Excellency Gov. WASHBURN, in reference to the passage of British troops over the soil of Maine, is entirely satisfactory to the Legislature; and that the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of this resolve to the Hon. Secretary of the United States.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 772, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES—Foreign Intervention—The Transit of British Troops, or Maine versus the United States—Recognition of Haytian and Liberian Independence—Superseding the Blockade—Mr. Seward and the Presidency, and other editorial paragraphs

III.—EUROPEAN NEWS.—The *City of Baltimore* and the *Hansa* at this Port, and the *Nova Scotia* at Portland—The Leading British Press Opposed to Intervention—Remarkable Article of the London *Times*—Absurdity of the Clamor about the Stone Blockade Exposed—The French Budget—Reduction of the French Army—Progress of Affairs in Italy—Late and Interesting from the River Plate.

IV.—THE PROSPECTS OF INTERVENTION.—A Letter from our Paris Correspondent—The Attitude of France and England—The Reserve of the Emperor—Lord Russell's Protest, &c., &c.

V.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—Expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana—Mr. Bright's Last Speech in the Senate—Preparation of a Modified Tax Bill—The Sandwich Islands turned over to the British Government.

VI.—THE PASSAGE OF BRITISH TROOPS Through Maine—Important Letter from Secretary SEWARD—A Spicy Debate in the State Legislature.

VII.—SYMPATHY FOR CORCORAN—Great Demonstration in Faneuil Hall, Boston—Government Called upon to Effect His Release.

VIII.—THE CASE OF GORDON—Efforts of District-Attorney Smith—Conversation with Gordon—Respite Granted.

IX.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

X.—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XI.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Throat Affections.

From Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.—"I have found great benefit from the use of 'Brown's Bronchial Troches' before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think from their past effect they will be of permanent advantage to me. Several clergymen of my acquaintance to whom I have given the Troches have been benefited by them."

At Miller & Co.'s, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Balmorals, $2 and $2 50; Misses', $1 50 and $1 75; Childrens', $1 12 and $1 37, with India-rubber Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices.
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Learn to Drill.—A few more will be admitted into the third military class THIS EVENING, at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.
Terms, $1 per month. Drill nights, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost.
French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS', No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL Hoop for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $3 00

MARRIED.

TRACY—STEVENS.—On Wednesday, 5th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, to FRANCES M., daughter of Byam K. Stevens, of this City

DIED.

POTTER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6 EDWIN LEON POTTER, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Potter, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 164 West 43d-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY MERRITT, aged 56 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John O. More, No. 121 West 13th-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5, after a long and painful illness, of consumption, which she bore with Christian resignation, JANE BURNETT, in the 30th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 149 1st-av. Her remains will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

JEREMIAH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, JAMES S. JEREMIAH, youngest son of Thomas Jeremiah, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3½ o'clock on Saturday, from his father's residence, No. 175 West 14th-st.

LANG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, SARAH, wife of Robert M. Lang, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 100 East 28th-st

LEVERIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, ANN MARIA COIT, eldest daughter of J. W. C. Leveridge, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 11 Rutgers-place, on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BADEAU.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, N. W. BADEAU, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his father, Dr. Badeau, his father-in-law, Ezra Marshall, and his brother-in-law, Wm. J. Cunningham, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 661 Greenwich-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the 11 A. M. train at Chambers-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Tarrytown.

BABCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, ANNA L. BABCOCK.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, D. B. Babcock, corner of 6th-av. and 1st-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

HOFFMAN.—In

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentleman, can obtain desirable rooms, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, or addressing B. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE fourth floor of No. 62 East 16th-st.—suitable for one or two gentlemen—to let with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 71 McDougal-st., (St. Clement's-place.) Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—TERMS REASONable, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in the first class English basement house No. 1248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., having all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply as above.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN family, occupying a first-class house at No. 40 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., want to let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished apartments, consisting of a sitting room and bedroom, (without full board, but with breakfast,) in or in the immediate neighborhood of 14th-st. Address letters, stating terms, to J. C. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AN EXTENSION PARLOR AND BEDROOM are offered to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of refinement. Terms, including fire, light and board, $10. Apply at No. 48 East 24th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURnished bed-room, with fire and gas. Breakfast daily, and dinner and tea on Sundays. Location between 16th and 17th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Address B. E., box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, IN THE VICINITY OF Fulton ferry, to a gentleman and wife, a well-furnished parlor and bedroom, with use of bath-room, in a private family where there are no children or boarders. Address A. Y., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—for three grown persons, with private parlor. Situation on the west side, above 8th-st., would furnish own rooms, if required. Table must be good. Best of reference required. Address A. B. C., No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished apartments, consisting of a sitting-room and bedroom, (with breakfast only,) at Brooklyn; the neighborhood of Wall-st. Ferry preferred. Address letters, stating terms, to J. C. M., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

AT NO. 15 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms to let on second floor, with board, in a private family. House and neighborhood first-class.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—fronting Spruce-st.; suitable for lawyers' offices, inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates.
by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERside hotel, 163d-st., at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses—rent from $300 to $500—handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Apply store No. 13 New-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,354 Broadway.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Morningside, above 24th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 146 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of West-hester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN.—A new house with all modern improvements, situated on New-York-av., near the Fulton and Atlantic av. cars. Attached are two lots of ground, all in good order. Inquire of Q. VOORHIES, Real Estate Office, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to JAS. STEWART, No. 24 Horatio-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 32 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, in town. A small responsible party can meet with every accommodation. Rent moderate, in advance. Reference required. Address, with full name and particulars, to HOUSEHOLDER, Station C, No. 17 West 13th-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE (SIZE 25 BY 50) No. 93d-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. For terms, etc., apply to A. J. DELAFOUR, No. 253 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE TWO STORY BRICK house with two-story tea-room, No. 109 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Apply to J. INGRAHAM, No. 43 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For terms inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF desired, the three-story and attic house No. 124 Waverley-place. None but responsible parties need apply to P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

TO LET—NO. 42 WARREN-ST., ENTIRE BUILDing, 26x100, with modern improvements. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENtleman, having recently lost his wife wishes to rent his house, containing ten rooms, well located in Brooklyn, to a small, responsible, careful family, and board with them. Address, for three days, HARRIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE until the 2 at April; silver, linen and excellent piano, left; every requisite for housekeeping; to a responsible private family only. $80 a month. Apply at No. 330 4th-av. House agents need not apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE NEW four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 240 2d-av. to rent, furnished, to a private family, from the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

$60.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THE above sum in a music store; business established; a young man preferred—one who can devote his time to the interest of the establishment. Call between the hours of 9 and 1 P. M. this day, at No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate Brokerage business, fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. Location and association the very best. Address BROKER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 508 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $60,

these machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings to stockholders on the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
Feb. 3, 1862. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst. at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in hair, magnificent rosewood mantel and pier glasses and bureaus; rich Brussels carpets, finished in oil, rosewood, walnut, secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut chairs and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee.
J. E. FREEMAN, Assignee.
M. DONOHUE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, FEB. 7, AT ten o'clock, at salesroom, No. 59 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire household furniture of a family, consisting of velvet, tapestry and tapestry Brussels carpets, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, covered in rep, damask and hair cloth; mahogany extension dining tables, sofas, rocking and other chairs, pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BOATS, SPARS, OLD COPPER, METAL, &c., at auction, by order of Capt. Pendleton, Navy Agent, E. B. HILLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862, at the office of E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 456 East Houston-st., corner of Goerck. A quantity of boats, spars, old copper, metal windlasses, decks, houses, caboose, &c. The articles are now at various shipyards. Parties wishing to see them will apply to E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 456 Houston-st., or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 21 Pine-st., where catalogues and full particulars can be had.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, water colors, engravings, etc. Among those of the modern school will be found the works of Van Beest, W. M. Brown, DeHaunt, Hulk, Veyrne-st, Thom, Hekking, Talbot, Morgoni, Croel, and others. Also, a number of fine water colors, artists' proof engravings, lithographs, etc., etc. The above sale will be without reserve.
E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AND BILLIARD TABLES at auction, by order of Hiram Fuller, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store No. 35 New-st., corner of Exchange-place, 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, curved legs, Raven, Bacon & Co., makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Hazleton Brothers, makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Pantzkofer, maker; also 2 billiard tables. The above articles can be seen at the public store.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, immediately after the sale of miscellaneous, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a small but select private library of about 250 volumes of selected standard and miscellaneous literature, comprising London, Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, consecutive numbers Harper's and Dickens' works, Harper's and Putnam's Magazines, Tompkins' Expedition, and other valuable works in substantial library binding, in calf, morocco and cloth.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of fine oil paintings, in which the various schools are well represented, including some of our very best native artists. In the collection will be found the works of Rossiter, W. M. Brown, Van Wagner, Beaulieu, and others of equal merit. Also, fine line engravings.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 400 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHRUP, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A CHOICE LITTLE FARM FOR SALE IN Westchester County, about a mile from Bedford Station, containing about 50 acres. Buildings all good, a great variety of fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD SMITH, No. 28 East 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER AND HIS WIFE, a well stocked farm to hire, or work on shares; a dairy or truck farm preferred. The advertiser is a practical gardener and farmer. The best of testimonials produced. Address H. F., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 33½ ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 100x25. Can be seen between 3 and 5 P. M. Price $6,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 18 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 28 Spruce-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE to accommodate about fifteen first class boarders; one where the rent will be taken in board preferred; location between 4th and 2d sts., and 5d and 6th avs. Address C. H. CROWDER, Station G.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 60	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26	
	$653,843 25	$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,441 18
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28
Real Estate	76,866 43
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,092 42
	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring	$23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.	
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862	1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862	2,865,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.
Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MILLIGAN, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1878, for the sinking fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Corporation and Executive Committee being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and are now ready to issue new coupon sheets to be annexed to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUYLER CROMWELL, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TREASURY NOTES
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1862.—An annual Election for thirty Directors of this Company will be held at the banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. The poll will be kept open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 7TH-AV. AND 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FOR SALE—A SECOND MORTGAGE, OF $1,000, on improved property in Brooklyn, or will be exchanged for other property, or a mortgage of about $2,000, and the difference paid in cash. Apply to T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 23.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in the city or country. Apply to JULIUS CORREA, Jr., Architect, No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT country residence, containing twelve rooms, two hand some, large parlors, kitchen and dining room, and three sleeping rooms on first floor, marble mantles &c.; good well of water; is situated on high ground, within three minutes walk of the depot of Harlem Railroad, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from New-York. The place is perfectly healthy; conveyance by cars, on steamboat and stages every hour through the day; rent $200 per year. Apply to WM. GRAY, opposite the railroad station in Tremont, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., advertising agents, No. 41 Park Row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late DR. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 896 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & PINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNtry place at Scarsdale, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. There is a large stone house, with five acres of land, and all necessary outhouses. Inquire for particulars of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 403 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms, the grounds inclosing it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of City ref rence. Can be seen for two days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as nurse; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M., at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner, third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, waiting and sewing. Apply at No. 159 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Welsh girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent sewer; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 50 Bond-st., for several days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 136 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City references from the best of families, from both City and country. Call at No. 140 West 30th-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 19th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a competent, reliable, obliging girl, for chamberwork or waiting; or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days, at No. 12 East 29th-st., her present employer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter as above. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 813d-av., corner of 52th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in every branch—preserves, game, getting up dinners; is a excellent pastry cook and baker; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as professed cook in a private family; accustomed to all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, ices, creams, desserts of all kinds; best of City references given. Call for three days at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 135 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would like a private family, but would have no objection to a private boarding-house; has good reference for both. Call at No. 52 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SUPERIOR COOK, a situation in a private family or a public institution, in the City or country; understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes to engage as above, understands her work in all its branches, such as soups, &c., and will be found to give the best of reference. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 96 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook and baker; has been at it both; has only left on account of the family going to Europe; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 4th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 10 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 258 West 30th-st., second floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NICE PROTESTant young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived 2 years in her last place; best City reference. Call at No. 30 26th-st., corner of 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as first class cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 Jay-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, RESpectable woman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish meats, poultry and game, desserts of all kinds, and has lived in the best of private families. Call for two days, it is engaged, at No. 81 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 52 Lafayette-av., two doors from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A situation by a middle aged widow woman as a cook or as housekeeper to a widower's family, or to attend to an invalid lady; to be seen until engaged at No. 61 West 14th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands basting. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 544 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker of bread, pastries, &c., and a first-rate laundress; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 96 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, neat, steady young woman as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, understands the above duties in all their branches; is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, has the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, or would assist in the washing of a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 113 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EX

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1861."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 89 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 25th day of February, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Stationery, Blank Books and Binding, and for executing printing for the Custom-House establishment at this port, for one year, from the 1st of March next.

The proposals will be separate for each of the following classes, numbered 1 to 4. A price, and one price only, must be specified for each and every article enumerated in the class bid for; the amount of the bids for each article must be accurately extended and the aggregate amount for the class exhibited. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered.

A discrepancy between the price set down and the extension, which would afford the bidder an opportunity of fixing his price after the bids are opened, by erecting, as may be his interest, to contract either by the one or the other, will be deemed fatal to the bid.

If more than one bid be offered for account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids will be rejected.

Bids are expected to be made in good faith by the parties intending to furnish the supplies or perform the work; and a transfer of the contract will not be permitted.

All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the very best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

Samples of the various articles of stationery, and of the paper for printing, must accompany the bids. The blank books and binding must be of the best and most substantial kind.

The lowest bidder for either class, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on entering into bonds, with satisfactory surety for the performance thereof, under the forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be executed within five days after the proposals are accepted.

Bids made at nominal prices for some articles, and at higher rates for others, will not be deemed the lowest, although the aggregate footing may be lower than any other; the prices must be uniform, and bear a relative proportion to the known value of the article.

As the quantities in the annexed lists are merely estimates, the right is reserved to order a greater or less supply of all or any of the articles enumerated, and articles not embraced therein, which may be required are to be furnished at the lowest market price; or they may be procured elsewhere.

The articles and work will be ordered from time to time, as they are wanted, and they will be paid for monthly. If any article required be not promptly furnished, or of proper quality, of which the Collector shall be the final judge, he may purchase it, and the contractor is to pay the difference above the contract price.

The propos is to be marked "Proposals for Stationery," or for "Printing," and will indicate the place of business of the bidder. Proposals from other than stationers or printers will not be entertained.

To insure uniformity in the bids, blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, on application at this office.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CLASS NO. 1.
STATIONERY, &c.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

60 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... per ream.
5 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do
10 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do
Additional charge for printed headings to any of above, nine quires ..... per quire.
20 reams Superfine quarto Post Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled ..... per ream.
40 reams Superfine Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled ..... do
20 reams Superfine Note, Owen & Hurlburt, wove or laid, ruled ..... do.
60 reams Superfine Cap or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns and ruling ..... do.
10 reams Superfine Cap or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
10 reams first quality Quarto Post Paper, printed headings, ruled faint ..... do.
15 reams first quality Note Paper, ruled faint, printed headings ..... do.
20 reams Envelope Paper, Medium, smooth, buff, size 2 ..... do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's Commercial, No. 303 ..... per gross
20 do. do. Barcli. No. 27 ..... do.
50 do. do. America n. No. 2 ..... do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's American, No. 351 ..... per gross
20 do. do. Croton, No. 303 ..... do.
20 do. do. Double Elastic, No. 604 ..... do.
50 do. do. Myer Phineas', No. 88 ..... do.
50 do. do. do. No. 338 ..... do.
12 do. do. do. No. 515 ..... do.
12 do. do. do. No. 509 ..... do.
20 do. No. 1 of, "A. W. Faber's" Lead Pencils ..... do.
10 do. Red Office Tape, Linen, No. 15 ..... do.
10 do. White do. do. No. 18 ..... do.
20 lbs. Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, super ..... per pound
20 do. best Superfine English Sealing Wax ..... do.
4 dozen Stephens' Blue Ink, in quarts ..... per dozen
4 do. do. do. in pints ..... do.
6 do. Harrison's Black Ink, in quarts ..... do.
20 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, in quarts ..... do.
5 do. Walden's do. do. ..... do.
40 do. French Carmine, in vials ..... do.
12 boxes Chinese Stamping Ink ..... per box
12 do. French do. in Tin Boxes, with cushions, &c., as per sample ..... do.
6 dozen Vermilion Stamping Ink, in vials ..... per dozen
12 lbs. Gum Arabic ..... per pound
10 do. prepared or native India Rubber, white or black ..... do.
2 doz. vials Pounce ..... per dozen
4 doz. Inkstands, pewter, with covers ..... do.
6 do. do. Pressed Glass, or Red Ink ..... do.
12 do. Glass Inkstands, metal tops, large size, as per samples ..... do.
2 do. Glass Inkstands, Cut Glass, screw tops, (porthier) ..... do.
10 do. Erasers, (Rodgers) ..... do.
2 do. Desk knives ..... do.
1 do. Pounce Boxes, ivory or wood ..... do.
1 do. Ivory Holders, 9 inch ..... do.
1 do. Satinwood rule Holders ..... do.
1 do. Japanned Chalk Holders ..... do.
8000 File Boards, white wood, thick, of different widths ..... per 1,000
6 dozen Rulers, ebony or other wood, round, flat or octagon ..... per dozen.
20 packs solid-headed Pins ..... per pack
6 dozen Silk Tape ..... per dozen
80 lb. Twine, fine ..... per lb.
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, ... per dozen
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, large size ..... per dozen
12 gross Pen Holders, bone and wood, assorted kinds ..... per gross
20,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3½ by 5½ inch ..... per 1,000
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3¾ by 5¾ inch ..... do.
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 10½ inch ..... do.
10,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 6½ by 12½ inch ..... do.
1 dozen Medium Portfolios, rough sheep ..... per dozen
24 do. boxes Bond Seals ..... do.
1 do. Letter Clasps, bronze or gilt, assorted sizes ..... do.
50 large Stamps and Handles, complete, raised letters, 600 letters ..... per letter
3 dozen Wire Files ..... per dozen
1 do. Hand Rests, mahogany ..... do.
96 do. Medium English, 80 lbs. Patent Blotting Sheets, assorted colors ..... do.
Paging 75 Books of various sizes, 500 pages each ..... per quire
3 reams best quality, heavy brown wrapping paper, 22 by 32 inches ..... per ream
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, Russia corners, &c., 12 quires ..... per quire
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¼ bound, Russia back and corners, 30 quires ..... per quire
12 Super-royal quarto books, ½ bound, 200 leaves each, printed head, and ruled to pattern ..... per book
6 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, with Russia corners, &c., 30 quires ..... per quire
20 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, ¼ bound, 100 quires ..... do.
12 Medium, or flat medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 60 quires ..... do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 3 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires ..... do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, ½ bound, 50 quires ..... do.
50 Medium Books, ruled red and faint, 1 quire each, extra ¼ bound, as per sample ..... per book
20 Demy, or flat Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 10 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 100 quires ..... per quire
6 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 24 quires ..... do.
10 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires ..... do.
10 Double Flat Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 3 to 6 quires each, ¼ bound, Russia backs and corners, 40 quires ..... do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia corners, 30 quires ..... do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, 24 quires ..... do.
50 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 15 quires ..... do.
200 Cap Books, ruled, 1 to 2 quires each, ¼ bound, 2½ quires ..... do.
100 Cap Books, ruled, 1 quire each, skiver covered ..... per book

Some of these 18 items above with alphabet cut through.
Additional charge for Printed Headings, to either of the last named 18 items, 500 quires ..... per quire
¼ Binding 400 Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and Cap Abstracts, flat or folded, 1 to 3 quires ..... per book
½ Binding and Lettering, 20 Mediums, Demys and Caps, 2 to eight quires ..... do.
Re-lettering 50 Volumes, some two titles. do.
Binding Impost Books for the month, 1 to 8 quires, ¾ bound, 24 vols ..... do.
Binding quarterly Crew Lists, Medium, flat, 6 to 10 quires, ¾ bound, 4 vols ..... do.
Binding Quarterly Shipping Articles, Royal, flat, 4 to 6 quires, ¾ bound, 4 vols ..... do.
4 reams Manifold Writing Paper, faint ruled and bound in books, as per samples, &c ..... per ream
10 gross Elastic Bands, as per sample ..... per gross

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

6 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled ..... per ream
1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled ..... do.
2 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Folio Post, ruled 3 sides ..... do.
10 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled ..... do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper ..... do.
10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine ..... per lb.
10 pounds Superfine English Sealing Wax. do.
3 dozen Blue Ink, best quality, in quarts ... per dozen
6 do. Red do. do. in vials, ... do.
3 do. French Carmine ..... do.
6 Inkstands, cut glass ..... each
1 dozen Wafer Stamps, ivory handles ..... per dozen
6 do. Erasers (Rodgers) ..... do.
12 Pen Knives ..... each
6 Ivory Rulers, 9 inches ..... do.
1 dozen Rulers, ebony or other wood, round, flat or octagon ..... per dozen
12 packs solid-headed Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 ..... per pack
10 pounds Twine ..... per lb
12 dozen Pen Holders, slide ..... per dozen
6 do. do. bone and wood ..... do.
1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size ..... per 100
500 do. do. medium ..... do.
500 do. do. letter size ..... do.
500 do. do. note size ..... do.
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with calf back and corners ..... per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers ..... do.
1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners ..... do.
1 half-quire book medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers ..... do.
500 Quills, superfine ..... per 100
50 gross Steel Pens, White's, Albion, Windle's Bank, Gillott's American Eagle, Croton, Perry's Office ..... per gross
10 gross Red Tape, linen ..... do.
10 reams Blotting Paper ..... per ream
1 dozen Sheet Patent Blotters ..... per dozen

FOR INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, &c.
ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

75 reams Superfine Flat Cap, or Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... per ream
5 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
3 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
5 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
2 reams Superfine Super-royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
1 ream Superfine Imperial Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
Additional charge for printed heading to any of the above, 250 quires ..... per quire
25 reams Fine Foolscap Paper, ruled ..... per ream
5 do. do. fine ruled ..... do.
100 lbs. Superfine English Sealing-wax ..... per lb.
50 gross Pieces Red Tape, linen, 9 yards to piece, of the best quality, as per sample ..... per gross
250 gross Metallic Pens, assorted as per sample ..... do.
36 do Pen-holders ..... do.
40 lbs. Twine, linen ..... per lb.
2500 one-quire Quarto Books, bound in paper covers and printed in colors ..... per 100.
150 large Alphabetical Discharging Books ..... do.
1500 small do. do. do. ..... do.
100 Hand Alphabetical Discharging Books, demy, two ..... do.
550 small Alphabetical do. ..... do.
50 do. Diaries do. ..... do.
3000 do. Dock Books do. ..... do.
3000 do. Time do. ..... do.
8 two-quire Long Folio Imperial Books, ruled to pattern, half bound, side title, 16 quires ..... per quire
10 reams extra large Wrapping Paper, Sexto inches ..... per ream
10 gallons black Ink, best quality ..... per gallon
2 reams Medium Envelope Paper, large ..... per ream
12 do Blotting Paper ..... do.
100 gross Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 ..... per gross
12 Weighers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern ..... per book
12 Measurers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern ..... per book
12 do do do ..... do.
8 large Books, per pattern ..... do.
2 Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled, and indexed to pattern ..... do.
3 small Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled and indexed to pattern ..... do.
3 Supplemental Measurers' Books for Measurement of Vessels ..... do.
10 Note Books for Measurers of Vessels ..... do.
10 do do for Weighers ..... do.
10 Examining Books for Measurers of Vessels, printed to pattern ..... do.

The specimens of Paper and Type referred to in the foregoing specification, will be shown to parties who bring to contract, on applying at the Surveyor's Office, Nos. 25 and 29 Pine-st.

CLASS NO. 2
STATIONERY, &c., FOR NAVAL OFFICE.

2 Cash Books, 8 quires, each, full bound, as per sample ..... per book.
2 Duplicates do do do ..... do.
2 Journals do do do ..... do.
1 Return of Moneys Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample ..... do.
1 Payment to Collectors' Office, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample ..... do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound as per sample ..... do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample ..... do.
1 Treasury Note ..... do. do. ..... do.
1 Blotter ..... do. do. ..... do.
1 Clearance ..... do. do. ..... do.
2 Entrance Books ..... do. do. ..... do.
2 do. do. signed ..... do. do. ..... do.
1 Roster and Enrollment ..... do. do. ..... do.
1 Register of Vessels ..... do. do. ..... do.
1 do. of Amended Enrollments ..... do. do. ..... do.
2 Public Store Books ..... do. do. ..... do.
20 Bond of Bonds ..... do. ½ bound. ..... do.
20 Indexes to do ..... do. ½ bound. ..... do.
2 Warehouse and Export Bonds, 6 quires each, ¼ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Inward Warehouse Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¼ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Inward Foreign Entry Books, 6 quires each, ¼ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Exportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Transit and Export Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Ledger of Export Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
6 Ledger of Transport Books, 5 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
12 Warehouse Books, 20 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
2 Indexes to Books, 2 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
2 Letter Books, 3 quires each, full bound, as per sample ..... do.
1 Monthly Account Book, 2 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
4 Day Cap Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
4 Day, Med. Oct. Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample ..... do.
2 reams Excess of Unascertained Duties ..... per ream.
5 do. Oaths ..... do.
2 do. Receipts of Storage ..... do.
5 do. Amendment of Entries ..... do.
25 vols. Letters of Entries, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each ..... per vol.
25 vols. Excess of Unascertained Duties, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each ..... do.
5 reams Letter Paper, ruled red and faint, assorted ..... per ream.
5 reams Ruled Letter Paper, best quality ..... do.
2 do. Plain Letter Paper ..... do.
2 do. Ruled Letter Paper, best quality, Official Headings ..... do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality, Official Headings ..... do.
2 do. Blotting Paper, best quality ..... do.
10 do. Foolscap, best quality, ruled ..... do.
2 do. Buff Envelope do., ruled red and faint, indexed ..... do.
5 do. Buff Envelope do., plain ..... do.
5 do. Blotting Paper, red, white and assorted colors ..... do.
2 do. 50 pounds Patent Blotting ..... do.
2 do. Blank Account and Affidavits ..... do.
2 dozen Manifold Writers, cap size ..... per doz.
100 Envelopes, white and yellow, largest size, best quality ..... per 100.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, medium size, best quality ..... do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, letter size, best quality ..... do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, note size, best quality ..... do.
Printing Endorsements on 1,000 Envelopes ..... per 1000.
75 Gross Assorted Pens, viz.
Bowne & Hasbrouck's Bank Pens.
Bainbridge & Brothers Galvanized Pens, No. 24.
Myer Phineas' Metallic Pens, Nos. 337, 560, 38 and 455.
Gillott's Metallic Pens, Nos. 303, 332, 351 and 417, and Bank Pens, Nos. 289, 290 and 263.
5 gross Pen-holders, assorted ..... per gross.
5 do. Lead Pencils, best quality, (Faber's,) Nos. 1, 2, 3 ..... do.
5 doz. Metallic Inkstands, large ..... per doz.
5 do. Glass Inkstands, assorted sizes ..... do.
10 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, quart bottles ..... do.
5 do. Stevens' Blue Ink, do. ..... do.
10 do. Perine, Guyot & Co.'s Carmine Ink, small bottles ..... do.
200 Quills, best quality ..... per 100.
5 pounds Sealing Wax, best quality ..... per lb.
5 do. Red Wafers ..... do.
10 do. India Rubber ..... do.
5 gross India Rubber Bands, assorted ..... per gross

5 doz. Wafer Boxes ..... per doz.
2 do. Stamps ..... do.
1 do. Warehouse Stamps ..... do.
2 do. Paper Weights, assorted ..... do.
2 do. do. Chapes, do ..... do.
2 do. do. Erasers, Rodgers' ..... do.
2 do. Portfolios ..... do.
2 do. Rulers, Ebony, assorted ..... do.
2 do. Pounce Boxes ..... do.
1 do. Congress Penknives, Rodgers ..... do.
1 do. Ivory Paper Cutters, assorted, with handles ..... do.
2 ounces Pounce ..... per ounce.
2 pounds Twine, best ..... per pound.
2 do Linen Cord, best ..... do.
3 doz. Jars Mucilage ..... per doz.
1 do. Red Stamping Boxes ..... do.
6 bottles Stamping Ink ..... per bot'e.
10 gross Red Linen Tape, 9 yards to piece, of best quality ..... per gross.
5 do. Pasteboard Files ..... do.
¾ Binding 4 volumes of Ledger of Entries, morocco edges ..... per vol.
¾ Binding 4 volumes of Cash Sheets ..... do.
¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 1 ..... do.
¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 2 ..... do.
¾ Rebinding 24 volumes of Warehouse Books. do.
¼ Binding 1 volume of Storage Receipts ..... do.

CLASS No. 3.
STATIONERY, &c., FOR APPRAISERS' DEPARTMENT.

25 Reams best Foolscap Paper, blue or white, ruled or plain ..... per ream.
15 Reams best Letter do. do. ..... do.
25 Reams best Note do. do. ..... do.
Additional charge for printing heading on any of above items, 65 reams ..... do.
12 Reams Heavy Manilla Wrapping Paper, 24x36 ..... do.
2 Reams Pink Blotting Paper ..... do.
2 Reams 80-lb. Patent Blotting Paper ..... do.
20 Reams Cap Blanks, printed and ruled in whole, or cut ¼, ½, ¾ or ⅞ sheets ..... do.
10 Reams Superfine Demy, ruled red and faint, as required, with printed head, and cut to any size required ..... do.
12 Reams Superfine Flat Cap, ruled red and faint, to various patterns ..... do.
12 Royal Books, 8 to 12 quires, ruled as required, in Russia bands and extra let. tered, 100 quires ..... per quire.
12 Cap Indexes for last mentioned item, with printed labels, different forms ..... per book.
6 Dozen ¼ quire, 8 vo. Cap Mem. Books, sheep covers ..... per doz.
100 1-quire Cap Books, ruled if required, ½ bound ..... per book.
100 Cap Books, 2 to 4 quires, ruled as required, half-bound, 200 quires ..... per quire.
13 Demy Books, 2 to 6 quires, ruled as required, full-bound, sheep, Russia corners, 50 quires ..... do.
50 Medium Books, 4 to 10 quires, ruled as required, full-bound, sheep, Russia corners, 250 quires ..... do.
Additional charge for printing heading on any of above three last mentioned items, 600 quires ..... do.
Additional charge for indexing 300 books ..... per book
25 Auctioneers' Bill Blotters, full bound, sheep ..... each.
20 Gross Gillott's Eagle Pens ..... per gross.
10 do. Phineas Pens, No. 88 ..... do.
10 do. Harris Co.'s Aluminum Pens, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1861 ..... do.
5 Gross Penholders, assorted ..... do.
24 Boxes Quill Pens, 25 in a box ..... per box.
20 Gross A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils ..... per gross.
6 Dozen Quarts Maynard & Noyes' best Black Ink ..... per doz.
6 Dozen Quarts Stevens' best Blue Ink ..... do.
18 do. Bottles French Carmine Ink ..... do.
2 do. Metal Inkstands ..... do.
2 do. French Porcelain Fountain Inkstands ..... do.
2 do. Boxes Chinese Stamping Ink ..... do.
24 do. Boxes Gum Labels ..... do.
2 do. Rodgers' Erasers ..... do.
12 do. Small Bottles (Mucilage) Metal Tops and Brush ..... do.
1000 No. 9 Quills ..... per 1,000
100 lbs. best English Red Sealing Wax ..... per lb.
24 Packs (12 Papers each) best Pins ..... per pack.
12 Dozen Pieces India Rubber ..... per doz.
10 Brass Stamps and Handles, complete, Raised Letters, 500 Letters ..... per letter.
10000 Government adhesive Envelopes of best Buff Paper, 11x5½ inches, hand-made, to order ..... per 1,000.
10000 Government adhesive Envelopes, best Buff Paper, size No. 11 ..... do.
2500 do. do. do. 8.
10000 do. do. do. 6.
2000 do. do. White. 6.
10000 do. do. Canary, or heavy. 5.
2500 do. do. White Paper, 4½.
Extra for Printing on any of above Envelopes, 46.00, per 1,000.
Samples of Cap, Letter, Note and Blotting Paper, and samples of paper for books and printing, must accompany each bid.

CLASS No. 4.
PRINTING.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

100 Cap size, Bond and other Books, printed, 200 leaves each, half-round and lettered, backs with colored backs ..... per vol.
200 Cap size, Bond and other Books, printed, 100 leaves each, half bound and lettered, backs with colored backs ..... do.
50 Cap size, Bond and other Books, printed, 100 leaves each, half bound and lettered, backs with colored backs

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, but at this hour not a single Senator was in the Chamber, and very few persons were in the galleries.

A few minutes afterward three Senators came in, and the Chair called the Senate to order.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Michigan, asking a grant of lands to endow a military school.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented several petitions asking that 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report be printed in the German language.

Mr. KING also presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchants of New-York, that the salary and fees and perquisites of the Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port might be reduced.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, asking Congress to leave the negro question alone, and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions against the sale of liquor to officers and soldiers of the army.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition to repeal the Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to allow the Corporation of Washington to issue small notes. Referred.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that, although in favor of the bill, yet it did not go far enough. It did not reach the desired point. The great problem of this war is not a physical but a financial one. One year ago the President crept into the Capital in disguise. Five hundred determined men could then have taken the Capital and all the archives, and this Capital might have been the Manassas of the rebellion. Then we were weak physically, but we had scarcely any debt. Now the condition of things is changed, and we are strong physically, but weak financially, and the question must be met how we are to carry on the financial measures of the Government. The delay in military movements for the last three months, in my judgment, has created financial difficulties which it will be hard to surmount. I do not known the reasons for delay. They may be justifiable, but whoever may have been the cause I think will have a grevious account to settle with his countrymen. I do not blame any one. We have also been delaying. While we have sat here the credit of the country has been impaired, and we have taken no steps to maintain the credit of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent annual Report, states that for the first quarter of the current fiscal year the receipts and expenditures are ascertained; for the remaining three-quarters they are estimated as follows: For the first quarter of the year ending June, 1862, the actual expenditures were $98,239,733 09; for the second, third, and fourth quarters, the estimated expenditures are $362,036,761, with additional appropriations, in the nature of deficiencies, of $143,130,027, making a total for this year of $543,406,442; and we know that this amount will be increased by various bills especially from the Military Committee. The deficiency since the last session, in the war estimates alone, is $121,434,488. We are told also that the estimated expenditures for the year ending Jan. 30, 1863, are, for the Civil List, $23,086,071; for the Interior Department, $4,102,962; for the War Department, $360,159,980; for the Navy Department, $64,164,994; on account of the Public Debt, $360,159,326—making an aggregate of $476,331,245. These estimates of the Secretary have been considerably enlarged by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House; and they do not include the bounty granted to soldiers if the war should cease, nor the large sums for damages to private property or for property taken for public use. We cannot doubt that the amount of appropriations necessary for the next fiscal year will not be less than $550,000,000. We are so much in the habit of dealing with large sums, that we do not reflect how much these are in excess of the sums to which we have been accustomed. But our annual appropriations will now be four times the entire paper currency of the country, and six times the expenditure of any previous year of our Government since its foundation—more than Great Britain ever expended in her contest with NAPOLEON. When you add to these sums the difficult amounts collected for State, County and City taxes—for the authorities which disburse all the internal expenditure of the Government, amounting to not less than $150,000,000—we have an aggregate expenditure for one year of $700,000,000 per annum! The population of the loyal States, including one-third of Virginia, is about 23,000,000 souls; this would be an expenditure of more than $30 per head. The expenditure of Great Britain is but $10 68 per head; her expenditure during the war with Napoleon, at the highest rate, was but $20 per head, and no nation has borne a higher rate of taxation; so that we are called upon for an expenditure nearly double of that borne by any nation in ancient or modern history. I do not make this comparison with a view to restrain any just expenditure. I do not make it to oppose the war, for I would stake every species of property and the life of every man in this nation upon the prosecution of the war. Nor is it to affect the public credit, for the public creditor is well informed of the extent of your wants. I know it is a most difficult task to oppose any appropriation asked for. If an objection is made to the creation of a new office, it is regarded rather in the light of a narrow parsimony, or as a disposition to restrain and cripple the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. In my judgment every bill should be tested by its effect on the finances. We have appropriated and spent as if we held the lamp of Aladdin or the purse of Fortunatus, until now we are compelled to resort to the issue of demand notes, and may be compelled to make them a legal tender in order to secure their circulation. The condition of our finances has already attracted the attention of foreign Powers. In a recent article in the London *Post*, the Government organ, it is said "that national bankruptcy is not an agreeable prospect, but it is the only one presented by the existing state of American finances. Never was there a career more reckless and extravagant; never before so prosperous and flourishing a State making such gigantic strides toward effecting their own ruin." The London *Times* has repeatedly, and in the most bitter manner, assailed our financial system, and endeavored in every possible way to prevent the negotiation of our securities abroad. It may be that our English friends are willing prophets of disaster; but at least we could learn reasons from their warnings. It may be necessary for us again to recur to the simple habits of our forefathers, and our prosperity may be now checked by adversity for our own good. I again repeat that the chief difficulty of our position is financial and not physical. We must at once and without delay adopt a liberal, broad financial system, which will enable us to meet the large demands upon the public Treasury. In my judgment three propositions will embrace all the legislation needed to place the public credit upon a basis to yield ample revenue for the prosecution of the war. *First*—The prompt levy of a tax, other than duties on imports, to produce not less than $150,000,000, to be levied as far as may be, upon certain luxuries other than upon persons and property. *Second*—A careful revision of the laws regulating salaries and compensation, and a correction of the abuses growing out of existing laws for the purchase and transportation of property. *Third*—A rigid scrutiny of the disbursements of the public funds, and a prompt punishment of every officer who either takes himself, or permits others to take, money for services or property, of which the Government do not receive the benefit. It is not my purpose to discuss the suciect of taxation; the Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House; in a few days we shall have the result of the deliberations of the House, and we can then act definitely. I will only say how that we have ample resources of taxation. Under our present system, the States rely mainly on direct taxes collected by annual assessment; the General Government has relied upon duties on imported merchandise. The vast field of taxation which in European Governments is the main reliance for revenue—taxes classed under the head of imposts, excise, indirect taxes of various kinds—have not been resorted to by us since the payment of the debt from the war with Great Britain; and when we are now again compelled to resort to this mode of taxation, we find the people willing to respond. Your assessments will be cheerfully paid; but if so, they must be wisely expended. You cannot take from the people their resources and their earnings to pay Mr. MORGAN $70,000 for four weeks work. You cannot employ their resources, collected in the form of taxes, to pay useless employees about the halls of Congress; nor to pay office-holders extravagant compensation; nor will they allow you to pay officers of the army and navy unreasonable salaries. If sacrifices must be made, the officers of the Government must share in these sacrifices; and it is proper that the commencement should be with us. No one should receive from the Government more than similar services are worth in private life—all privileges, perquisites, and irregularities must be surrendered. In the early days of the French Revolution, we have the historical examples of priests and nobles, of cities and towns, and of all classes of men freely surrendering their privileges for the public good—we must imitate their example, or the people will not sustain us in the prosecution of this war. When the Committee on Compensation and Expenditure were called upon to frame the bills now submitted to the Senate, the first question to be decided was, upon what principle the reduction should be made? Should it be *pro-rata* upon all salaries and compensations? If so, the present inequalities would be continued. A reduction of 20 per cent. on the present rate of mileage would still leave the amount of mileage to be paid excessive; while the same rate of reduction applied to the private soldier, or person receiving but a small compensation, would be the grossest injustice. A *pro-rata* reduction would only take away a little from the luxuries of those who receive large salaries, while it might bring ruin to those who receive very small salaries. It is manifest that this rule, though the easiest of execution, and the most plausible in theory, would be unjust. The plan adopted by the Committee was to revise all salaries in separate bills, each bill to embrace a single Department of the Government. The question then occurred, how shall this reduction be effected? The easiest mode of revision would be by amendments to the Appropriation bills; but this would make it necessary to embody many changes in the Appropriation bills, and be a violation of the rules of the House, and contrary to the practice of the Senate. But if the Senate is so disposed they can adopt these bills as amendments to the Appropriation bills. The Committee, however, had but one course to pursue—that of framing separate bills. In attempting this, there was no standard of compensation; it was impossible to frame any bill, embracing a large number of officers, in which plausible criticism could not be made by a comparison of one office with another. As there can be no fixed standard, every officer will think he is unjustly dealt with; it is natural for every man to magnify his own position; it is impossible to satisfy the holder of a nominal and sinecure office that he can be dispensed with. It is impossible to convince a messenger, or other employe of the Government, that he should not receive more than a person employed in the same services in private live, who makes more hours than he does. The character of the services required from the Committee were demanded by the most pressing public necessity, but they were unpleasant, invidious and disagreeable. They required us to affect the pay of thousnns of persons—of families and friends—of near associates, and those with whom we are brought in daily contact, and for whom we feel the highest respect. Their pay is a part of their daily life, affecting social pleasures and cherished plans, the education of children, and in some cases, especially where officers are dispensed with, the very means of sustaining life. I trust Senators will remember these difficulties when they come to criticise these bills. (Mr. S. then explained the bill under consideration. It reduces the mileage to 10 cents a mile, making a saving in that one item of over $200,000. The bill is framed upon the supposition that the franking privilege would be abolished and makes an allowance for postage, abolishing the allowance for newspapers and stationery, reducing the pay of employes about 20 per cent. and abolishing a number of supernumerary offices, and greatly reducing the contingent expenses of Congress.) The bill, as framed, does not propose a change in the compensation of Members of Congress. Upon this subject there was a difference of opinion in the Committee. It was urged that the present compensation was not too high, as a Member was compelled to leave his business, probably sacrifice it, and either bring his family here or be separated from them. If the salary was decreased, it would tend to prevent poor men from coming to Congress, and give a monopoly to rich men. But I will not repeat the arguments, but simply say it is a question for the judgment of Congress. In my opinion, a more noble act could not be done than for Congress promptly to apply the reduction to their own compensation, which must be applied to other officers of the Government. If Members of Congress would now voluntarily, either for the time or for all time, surrender 20 or 25 per cent. of their pay; the act itself would be equivalent to a victory. It would show a spirit of determination to prosecute the war, and to apply all the resources of the country to its prosecution; and I will heartily vote for such a proposition whenever it is offered. (Mr. S. then explained the bill in relation to the army, which substitutes fixed salaries for the allowance of rations, &c.; changes the rate of mileage from 10 cents to 6; and retains officers 62 years old who have served forty-five years, unless exceptional case; making a reduction of about 13 per cent., saving from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, on an army of 500,000; reducing pay of Chaplains to about $1,000 a year. No change is proposed in the pay of soldiers, they were enlisted at $13 a month, and they cannot resign as officers can. The bill of the Senator from Massachusetts (WILSON) proposes to reduce the pay of soldiers and officers alike by an arbitrary percentage. He was the author of the bill increasing their pay before enlistment, and immediately after decreasing it to what it was before enlistment. The bill in relation to the navy, corresponds in its main features to the army bill. I am happy to say that among the numerous letters I have received from officers of the army and navy, most of those whose opinions are entitled to respect have promptly responded to the demand for the decrease of their pay. They desire only that the same rule applied to them shall be applied to all the other Departments of the Government, and they are perfectly willing to bear their share of all necessary reduction. Other bills will be framed to extend to all other departments of Government—Courts, Custom-houses, Land-offices, your police system—indeed to every officer whose name or office is to be found in the Blue Book. If these bills are adopted you will save half the interest of the public debt, you will win the hearty respect and confidence of the people, and you will have their acquiescence in any scheme of taxation which you may adopt; you will have the respect of foreign nations, and you would belie the reported declarations of the rebels now in arms against the Government, who constantly attribute the large army now in the field as affected and brought together by the consideration of high pay, and not by a patriotic devotion to their country.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the ninth section of the bill, which reduces all salaries and applies to all mileage fees and contingent expenses.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) suggested that there be added to the amendment, that all mileage be computed by the most direct mail route, and that the mileage of members of Congress be reduced fifty per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN accepted that as a part of his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he wanted to correct the abuses of the present system of mileage, especially the system which had grown up of late, of computing mileage by the old routes.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) was perfectly willing to have his mileage reduced, but there was no direct mail route to some places. How could the mileage of the Senator from Tennessee, or his own, for instance, be computed? He thought it better to have mileage computed by any safe and competent route for a Senator to travel.

Mr. SHERMAN modified his amendment so as to compute mileage by the most direct traveled route.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought it would be better to abolish the whole system of mileage. He (COWAN) always considered it a sham, by which a man got more than he was entitled to. It would be better to abolish it and provide that a disbursing officer should pay members their actual expenses and no more.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) said that mileage was no part of the original compensation of members of Congress. They used to be allowed only eight dollars a day as their salary, and eight dollars a day while traveling.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He (WILSON) was in favor in the main of the bills reported from the Committee on Compensation, etc.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) said that the most direct traveled route from the Pacific Coast was not a safe one for man to travel at all. His illustrious predecessor, (LANE,) when here as a delegate, drew mileage to the amount of $5,964; and then, when Oregon was admitted, and he was elected Senator, he drew $5,964 again as mileage, for walking from the House of Representatives to the Senate. Yet he (NESMITH,) thought that something was due to the members from the Pacific Coast. He (NESMITH,) brought his family here last year, and it cost him three thousand dollars to get to New-York. He might be told that he could leave his family at home. That was sometimes inconvenient, and by the laws of Oregon, if a man was a year absent from his wife, she was entitled to a divorce. [Laughter.] He was willing, however, to submit to anything, to any reduction, to enable the Government to prosecute the war. They could take away all his salary if need be.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the subject ought not to be considered in a military bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE was in favor of finishing the abuse of mileage, and would finish it now. We ought to make the very first reduction here in the expenses of the Government by beginning with ourselves. Then we will be able to meet the officers of the army when they come here to remonstrate against the reduction of their pay.

Mr. SHERMAN again modified his amendment so as to read as when he first offered it.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the whole section. He thought the resources of the people sufficient.

Mr. WILSON said the people might have resources, but the Government had none. The Government was in debt forty millions of dollars to-day, and there was not a dollar in the Treasury to pay it with. We are here, to-day, complaining of want of progress in the army, but if we made any more progress than the army did, he (WILSON) would like somebody to point it out. The Government was reduced to the condition of issuing paper money, and of making it a legal tender. If anything is needed it is to show the people of the country that we are willing to make some sacrifice. Why, the view the world has of us is that we are a nation, he had almost said of "thieves," but he (WILSON) would say of "plunderers" in the midst of a war for the life of the country. Even yet the Committees of the House are reporting on great frauds, &c.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought that the credit of the country was not so bad, though he agreed with much the Senator (WILSON) had said. He (DIXON) believed that if a patriotic appeal were made to the people they would raise $100,000,000. He believed we should begin within ourselves first. He would be glad to vote for a reduction of 25 per cent. of the pay of members of Congress. The public ought to be satisfied that we are willing to make a sacrifice. He believed the resources of the country were ample, but some scheme must be devised to raise a sufficient revenue. Great Britain, in times of peace, raised $250,000,000.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) was opposed to the ninth section, on the ground that employes of the Government, if their salaries were not too high, ought not to be taxed any more than other persons. If their salaries were too high, then they ought to be reduced for all time, not merely during the rebellion.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) contended that the resources of the country were abundantly able to support the expenditure. He had faith in the people, and they were able and willing to meet all expenses. We never resorted to any other branch of taxation except customs. The country was full of immense resources. If we would only borrow of our own country, we would never be impoverished. He had no idea of submitting the country to an irredeemable paper currency. He did not believe there was any necessity. The banks of the country had been very patriotic so far, but the main reliance was on the people, the masses of small means.

Mr. WILSON said he had an abundant faith in the resources of the country, but the Government had not yet drawn on those resources.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said here was a bill correcting great abuses, and saving $15,000,000, carefully considered, and how was it met? By propositions to reduce twenty-five per cent., and the questions of mileage and taxation, and told that Congress was to blame. If you want to raise money, tell the generals to go forward and give us victories. Has not the Government had men and money, and did not God Almighty give such weather as never was vouchsafed before? Taxation is not what we want. We want strong arms and somebody to lead our armies and put the rebellion down. He hoped they would pass this bill, and then make other reforms. We can do one thing at any rate; we cannot do all at once.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said it was the first duty to reform our own abuses, and then look the officers of the army in the face.

Mr. DIXON thought the people demanded taxation and victory both; that Congress would proceed to taxation and leave fighting alone, and the army do the fighting.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) spoke at some length, contending that we could not raise enough by taxation, and the Government must issue interest bearing paper.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment reducing the mileage of Members of Congress fifty per cent., to be computed in the most direct traveled route; provided until a railroad was built to the Pacific Coast, the mileage of members beyond the Rocky Mountains to be computed by the usual route.

Agreed to—YEAS, 29; NAYS, Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson, of Missouri—10.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike out the ninth section. Disagreed to—YEAS 2, (Messrs. HOWE and MCDOUGALL;) NAYS, 36.

Mr. HOWE moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee.

The Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, asked leave to offer the following, to which MAYNARD objected, and unanimous consent was required to introduce it:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, with the names of all persons arrested under the order of any Executive officer, without legal process, and confined in any of the forts or other prisons of the country, as prisoners in war, the names of the forts or other prisons in which said persons have been and are confined respectively, the date of several arrests, together with a full statement of the charges and evidence upon which they were arrested; also the names of all such persons who have since been discharged, the date of their several discharges, and the reasons for the same.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that in ordinary times he might have some doubts of the constitutionality of this measure; but in this extremity, when we are struggling for national perpetuity, he was willing to go to the verge of the Constitution to sustain the Government. He regarded this as a war measure, and in the course of his remarks he said, "We must have no more surrenders of rebel prisoners cheerfully made, though Russia, France, England, Spain, and the combined Powers of the world demand it. We must stand by our integrity and by the honor of the nation, and if we are worthy of the name of a people, we shall be sustained." The exigencies of the times would never compel him (KELLOGG) to vote for a bill which is in violation of the Constitution, for when Congress violates the Constitution, it is but mockery to say "We are carrying on a war under that instrument to maintain the Constitution." He (KELLOGG) argued that it was clearly within the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to make the notes proposed a legal tender, and give them value by pledging the entire property of the country for their redemption.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave the reasons which would induce him to vote against the bill as it now stands, and in the course of his constitutional argument said that the making of those Treasury notes a legal tender for all past public and private debts, would be a breach of good faith. It would change substantially the condition and impair the obligation of contracts.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed Mr. MORRILL'S substitute, and gave among other reasons for doing so that it exempted the Government from receiving the notes in payment of foreign imports. This being the case, who would take the notes at par? With regard to the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, it was based on the faith of the country to meet the indebtedness incurred. It would furnish the means directly without looking to intermediate negotiation for furnishing them, and, therefore, it should receive his (Mr. EDWARDS') support.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) said they all agreed upon taxation in some form, by which one hundred and fifty millions annually can be raised. They all agreed that hereafter the war should be carried on vigorously on the credit of the Government. They all agreed that the amount of notes and bonds to be issued, must be equal to the demands of the Government. The amount of the notes to be issued can be limited only by necessity. The difference between the amendments and this bill was, that the latter had the advantage of giving the notes circulation as money, while the former would cause them to depreciate.

The Chairman announced that, by previous agreement, debate now closed, with the exception of the reply. [Cries of "That's right."]

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.) Leaving to the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania the duty of closing the debate, I desire merely to say a few words—

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose to a question of order. If the debate had closed, the gentleman's remarks were not in order.

Leave was given to Mr. SPAULDING to proceed.

Mr. SPAULDING said: First, we all agree that taxation in the various forms must be imposed to the amount of at least $150,000,000, on which to rest the credit of these notes and bonds—a sum sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government on a peace footing, the interest on all the war debt, and a sinking fund to liquidate annually a portion of the principal—

Mr. LOVEJOY (interrupting)—I understood the gentleman to say yesterday that we already had an account about equal to the proposed issue. I want to ask him how he proposes to get the balance of what we need immediately?

Mr. SPAULDING—I propose to show how we intend to pay that off. In the second place, we agree that hereafter the war must be carried on principally upon the credit of the Government, and that paper, in the form of notes and bonds, must be issued to an equally large amount, whichever plan is adopted. After deducting the sum raised from revenue by taxation and duties on imports, the amount of paper to be issued can only be limited by the actual expenses of the Government. The respective plans of Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, CONKLING, and MORRILL require the same amount of paper to be issued as the legal tender bill proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, and supported by the Secretary of the Treasury; third, the main difference between the several plans, is, that the legal tender bill stamps the demand notes as money, with the highest sanction of the Government, to circulate as a National currency the same as bank notes, in all the channels of trade and business among all the people of the United States, whilst all the other plans proposed contemplate the issue of an inferior currency, that will not, in my opinion, circulate as money, either among the banks or the people, but will, on the contrary, be depreciated and sold at a large discount, by all officers, soldiers and others, that are compelled to receive it from the Government in payment for services, supplies and materials furnished. For myself, I prefer to issue the demand notes, based on adequate taxation, and with the highest legal sanction that can be given to them by the Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in closing the debate, said, This bill is a measure of necessity, not choice. No one would willingly issue paper currency, never redeemable on demand, and make it a legal tender. It is never desirable to depart from the circulating medium, which, by the common consent of civilized nations, forms the standard of value. But it is not a fearful measure, and when rendered necessary by exigencies it ought to produce no alarm. Is the measure necessary? The late Administration left a debt of about $100,000,000, and bequeathed us also an expensive and formidable rebellion. This compelled Congress, in extra session, to authorize a loan of two hundred and fifty millions. A hundred millions were taken at 7.30 per cent.; fifty millions at four per cent.; fifty millions were issued in demand notes, payable in coin; leaving fifty millions undisposed of. Before the banks had paid much of the last loan, they broke down under it, and suspended specie payment. They then contrived to pay this loan, not in coin, but in demand notes of the Government, which kept them at par. But the last of that loan was paid yesterday, and on the same day the banks have refused to receive them. They must sink to depreciated currency. The remaining fifty millions the Secretary of the Treasury has been unable to negotiate. A small portion of it—about ten millions—has been issued at 7.30 in payment of debts; and all this has been used, and there is now a floating debt, audited and unaudited, of at least one hundred and thirty millions. The Secretary intended to use the balance of the authorized loan by paying it out to creditors in notes of seven-thirty. This becoming known, they immediately sunk four per cent., and if the Secretary had persevered it is believed they would have run down to ten per cent. discount. But even if these could be used, there would remain due about ninety millions, the payment of which is urgently demanded. The daily expenses of the Government are now about two millions. To carry us on till the next meeting of Congress, would take six hundred millions more, making, before legislation could be had, about seven hundred millions to be provided for. The grand question is, how can this large amount be raised? The Secretary of the Treasury has used his best efforts to negotiate a loan of about fifty millions, and has failed. Several modes of relief have been suggested. The most obvious is to borrow on Government bonds bearing an interest of six per cent., which is known can only be effected by putting the bonds into the market to the highest bidder. It but a small sum were wanted it might probably be had at a small discount, but if sufficient to meet our wants up to next December, seven hundred millions, were forced into the market as it is wanted, I have no doubt they would sell as low as sixty per cent., as in the last war. And even then it would be found impossible to find payment in coin. A large part of it must be accepted in the depreciated notes of non-specie paying banks; for I suppose no one expects the resumption of specie payment until the war shall be ended. But as this Congress must provide for appropriations to the end of the fiscal year 1863, seven months more must be added to these expenses. That would require four hundred and twenty millions, added to the seven hundred millions above estimated, and the aggregate would be eleven hundred millions. The discount on that sum, at forty per cent., would be four hundred and forty millions. At the minimum discount that any reasonable man could fix, say twenty-five per cent., it would be two hundred and seventy-five millions. It would, therefore, require at least bonds to the amount of thirteen hundred and fifty millions to produce sufficient currency to make eleven hundred millions and carry us to the end of the next fiscal year. This sum is too frightful to be contemplated. Certain bankers have suggested that the immediate wants of the Government might be supplied by pledging 7.30 per cent. bonds, with a liberal margin, payable in one year in gold in part, and the next payable in currency. The effect would be, that Government would pay out to its creditors the depreciated notes of non-specie paying banks, and as there is no probability that the pledges would be redeemed when due, they would be thrown into the market and sold for whatever the banks might choose to pay for them. The folly of this scheme needs no illustration. Another plan is to strike out the legal tender clause, and make them redeemable for taxes and all public dues. But it is not proposed to make any provision for redeeming them in coin on demand. I do not believe that such notes would circulate anywhere except at a ruinous discount. No notes not redeemable on demand, and not made a legal tender, have ever been kept at par. The knowledge that they were provided for by taxation, and that they would soon be paid twenty years hence, would not sustain them. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommended a scheme to produce a uniform national currency and furnish a market for loans. It proposes, then, that the banks shall receive their circulation from the Government to the amount of Government bonds pledged with the Treasury for their security, and that no more notes should be issued than the par value of such bonds, also should be redeemed by the banks. As a general system of banking, in ordinary times, this plan might be very useful in regulating the currency, and by the sale of the bonds the Government might command coin. But while the Banks are in suspension it is not easy to see how it would relieve the Government. If the notes were procured, it must be by accepting them at par by the Government in depreciated circulation. There would not be better than the Government's notes. The security of the Government is equal to that of the Banks, and would give as much currency to the Banks. I can see no advantage. They would be for the whose benefit of the circulation, without interest, and at the same time would draw interest on the Government bonds from the time they got the notes. It is very plain that if the United States issue those notes direct they must have the benefit of the whole circulation. In other words, it would be equal to a loan without interest to the full amount of the circulation. This project, therefore, however desirable as a banking system, could afford no immediate relief, especially as it would afford no sale for additional bonds as the banks have already as many as would form the basis of their operations. Having, as I think, shown the impossibility of carrying on the Government in any other way than that proposed by the bill, I will notice some of the objections urged against it. Is it constitutional? Mr. STEVENS proceeded to sustain by arguments the constitutionality of the measure. In the course of his remarks he said: Now, it is for Congress to determine whether this bill is necessary to raise and support armies and navies, to borrow money, and provide for the general welfare. It is for those who think that it is not necessary, useful and proper, for those purposes, to propose some better still, and vote against this. If a majority support the bill, its constitutionality is established. The next question is, if constitutional, is it expedient? The necessity of the issue of these notes is admitted, but objection is taken to them being made into money. It is not easy to perceive how notes, issued without being made immediately payable in specie, can be made any worse by making them a legal tender.

This is the whole argument, so far as expediency is concerned. It is contended that the bill would impair contracts, by making a debt payable in other money than that which existed at the time of the making of the contract, and on this ground that it is unconstitutional. Mr. STEVENS proceeded to show that this provision of the bill would not tend to impair contracts, and that there was no prohibition to the power of regulating payments, in connection with contracts, contained in the Constitution. Contracts, he said, are made, not only with a view to present laws, but subject to the future legislation of the country. As to the talked of depreciation of the currency from making these notes a legal tender, how do gentlemen expect that issuing the same amount of notes without the legal tender, will inflate the currency less? It will take the same amount of millions, with or without legal tender, to carry on the war, except that in one case they would be below par, and in the other at par. No instance can be given of a currency, not redeemable on demand in gold, that did not immediately depreciate; but if made a legal tender, and not a redundancy of it emitted, it will keep at par. Mr. STEVENS quoted MCCULLOCH in support of his argument on this head, contending from this, that during the suspension of specie payments by the banks, which would continue during the war, bank paper would greatly disappear before this par paper of the Government. Having reviewed the proposed substitutes to his bill, one emanating from the minority of the Committee, and those of Messrs. CONKLING and VALLANDIGHAM, and commenting on their efficiency to meet the emergency, Mr. STEVENS continued—I flatter myself that I have demonstrated, from reason and undoubted authority, that these notes, made a legal tender, and not issued in excess of the demand, will remain at par, and pass in all transactions, great and small, in full value of their face. I will say, in conclusion, that unless this bill is to pass with the legal tender clause in, it will not be desirable to its friends or to the Administration, and those who think as I do will have to vote against it if it shall be mutilated and emasculated. If it is to be defeated, I should be glad if we had the power which the British Parliament possesses, to resign our places on the Committee of Ways and Means, and leave it to those who oppose this bill to propose some other measure. So far as I am concerned, I shall be modest enough not to attempt any other scheme. The Committee of Ways and Means have labored anxiously, and to the best of our poor abilities. We are not infallible—we do not come near it. We have given it our most anxious consideration, and have consulted those whom we believed to be best qualified to advise us. We have sought to harmonize conflicting views on the substitute which the majority of the Committee have prepared, and we hope it will pass. We believe that the credit of the country will be sustained by it; that all classes will be paid in money which all classes can use, and that we will confer no advantage on the capitalist over the poor laboring man. If the bill pass I shall hail it as the most auspicious measure of this Congress. If it should fail, the result will be more deplorable than any disaster which could befall us.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he was for the bill with the legal tender clause. With him the only question was the necessities of the Government to put down the rebellion. He would not be controlled by very nice scruples when the Constitution and the Union were both in danger.

The Committee proceeded to consider Mr. CRISFIELD'S amendment, to strike from the bill that part which proposes to make the notes lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private within the United States.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to have the bill recommitted, with instructions to frame one with a clause driving back to their homes all depreciated Bank notes. There should be no paper currency not easily and readily convertible into gold and silver.

Mr. ROSCOE L. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) viewed the bill as the commencement of a paper system which would plunge the country into an abyss from which there would be no resuscitation and resurrection.

Incidental debate was had, during which Mr. MORRILL, (Rep.,) of Vermont, mentioned the fact that the pending bill was reported only by one-half of the Committee of Ways and Means. The other four wished it to be understood that they were as cordially united on their own project, as the others were on theirs. The substitution proposed by him was not his particularly, but had been modified, in order to meet the views of those who had submitted amendments.

Mr. HOOPER, (Rep.,) of Massachusetts, briefly argued that to strike out the legal tender clause would render the bill useless to the Treasury Department.

Mr. CRISFIELD'S amendment was rejected—Ayes, 53; Nays, 93.

Various amendments were rejected, when Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered Mr. MORRILL'S substitute, with amendments to the bill.

Mr. STEVENS presented a modification of the original bill.

It was agreed that the Committee should rise and report these measures to the House.

In order to obviate all difficulties in regard to the great number of amendments which were pending or about to be offered, it was agreed that the question should be narrowed down to a vote between the substitute of Mr. HORTON, agreed upon by one-half of the Committee of Ways and Means, and that of Mr. STEVENS; which was agreed upon by the other half. The former did not contain the legal tender clause.

The vote was taken on Mr. HORTON'S substitute by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas, 55; nays, 95.

This substitute proposed the issue on the credit of the United States of $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, payable two years after date, receivable for all dues except on imports. Any holders of such notes depositing not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, to receive in exchange for duplicate certificate of deposit for the amount, with the accumulated interest, which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount in bonds, coupon or registered, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from date; such notes to be received the same as coin, at their par value, with the accumulated interest, in payment for any bonds that may hereafter be negotiated by the Secretary, who may, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require, issue any amount of such Treasury notes equal to the amount redeemed. The Secretary is also authorized to issue coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, in order to fund the floating debt of the United States, &c.

The vote then recurred on Mr. STEVENS' substitute, which limits the issue of Treasury notes to one hundred and fifty millions, omits the clause relating to the foreign circulation of the bonds, and permits the holders of notes to convert them either into twenty years' bonds at six per cent., or five years' bonds at seven per cent., at their option. This substitute was adopted without the yeas and nays.

The bill was then passed by a vote of ninety-three Yeas to fifty-nine Nays.

YEAS.

Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Harrison, of Ohio, Union.
Aldrich of Mich., Rep.	Hickman, of Penn., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.	Julian, of Ind., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Leary, of Md., Union.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Opp.	McKeon of N. Y., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Marston of N. H., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Coleman of Mass., Rep.	Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Burnham, of Conn., Rep.	Patton of Penn., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Price of Mo., Union.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Dickinson of N. Y., Opp.	Sargent of Cal., Union.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Ely of N. Y., Rep.,	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Fenton of Mass., Rep.	Sheldon, of Ohio, Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Upton, of Va., Union.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Hanchett of Ohio, Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Huntington of Ohio, Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Kellogg of Penn., Rep.	White of Ind. Rep.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Winslow of Mich., Rep.
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